VOL. X. NO. 45.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

are to rus.

TROLESALE KIDNAPPING.

WILDREN OF THE POOR A SUBJECT OF TRAFFIC.

risitor of the New York Juvenne Asylum. That he visited in the month of September. 1889. James, Annie, and Rosie Billotti, in their homes with James A. Hasbrouck, Charles A. Law-That he found the children contented and happy in their homes, and that each and every one refused nositively to reand every one refused positively to re-turn to New York City. That from their appearance and condition be judged To Ker Fork Juvenile "Asylum" Mis-Spirits Them Away - Wonderful that they were well cared for and kindly treated. Furthermore, that James Bill-offi, especially, stated tast his own experience in his own home with his parents was such that he would, under "mataneous" Letters From Infants.

The millionaire Cudahy's son was the multi-colored capitalists took on a violent fit of red ink is that lasted for several weeks dent altogether is their conducnot one but hundreds of workingshildren are kidnapped, and even the Appellate Division of the creme Court puts its official endorse on the crime, these papers remain silent as the tomb. It remains, thereort for the DAILY PEOPLE to tell e remarkable tale of the legal kndupping that is practised daily in New et and elsewhere.

Here are the bold facts:

about four years ago an Italian chees edder, named Guiseppe Billoti, had misfortune to lose his wife. She left whise her three children, James, Annie, d Rosie, aged respectively twelve, ninod five years. The father struggled ong as best he could until the month of tember, 1897. He was then advised ome friends to turn his children over the New York Juvenile Asylum, a peration formed under the laws of sate of New York and doing busiunder charter granted it in 1851 business was to take children whos its were too poor to support them, who were committed by the Magintes Court on the grounds of destituor incorrigibility and provide them the shelter and education until they eme of age. Billotti took his children the Inveinile Asylum and agreed to nder them for two years. He was to allow the children to remain til bey attained their majority, but post blank refused to do so, as, like cents, the love for his offspring steep seated. It was a hard matte ert with his little ones even for two pen and he did so only when he real withat by that time he would be able are for them well.

When the two years expired, Billotti out to the Juvenile Asylum and demaded his children as per agreement. Te his astonishment and dismay he was led that his children had been ship west eighteen months ago, and he at go and whistle for them. frenzyof sorrow returned

is home in Crosby street and consult edings. A well known lawyer, set J. Scanlan, treasurer of the St. wat de Paul Society was engaged. me Court and on the facts recited he secured a writ of habeas cor-

writ was served on the Juvenile officials and was later argued The Judge Lawrence of the Supreme at. He decided against the asylun In handing down his decision

Under a voluntary surrender by the

ther of the three children mentioned the petition to the New York Juven-laylum for the period of two years. the asylum assumed to apprentice sed children to certain parties in the wil be should become twenty-one years age. This is conceded by the counsel is taken that there is no differbetween the case of a child who bed period and one who has been strate. This position is unetnable, luntary surrender for a limited perdearly does not confer power upon arylam to indenture the child beyond at period and during the entire time in minority, as has been done in this

closed by ordering the Juvenile m officials to produce the children

twenty days.

o far all was well as far as the legal the case was concerned. It look-in the asylam afficials were about made to suffer for their high handascality. But they had not played t last cards, as poor Billotti learned

proceeded to make the follow

they had the three children redays they spirited the boys away to once more, but fortunately failed the gifts who will not under any

cration leave their father.

adly, they appealed from Judge
mee's decision to the Appellate
of the Supreme Court.

the appeal was argued a num andavita from the officials of ety in the west were read. All teeming with statements as to piness of the children and their remain with their kind employ-

wing are two affidavits typiby rest and are worthy of reles S. Wright, being duly sworn, PEOPLE.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

on his onth deposes and says, that he a resident of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois. That he was, by occupation, a visitor of the New York Juvenile Asy-

no considerations return to it. That each of the above mentioned guardians

eled as long as the children felt as they

did at the time, and that, in his opinion,

the return of the children to New York

City would be especially injurious to their welfare. And further this depon-ent sayeth not."

"JAMES W. SHIELDS, being duly

sworn, on his oath deposes and says that he is a resident of Chicago, County of Cook in the State of Illinois. That he

is by occupation Western agent of the New York Juvenile Asylum. That he

visited Rosie, Annie and James Billotti in their homes with Joseph McIntosh, Charles A. Lawhead and James Has-brouck, respectively, all residing in the Iroquois County, State of Illionis, and

did then and there while at each indi-

vidual home make demand first upon the guardian for the custody of the children.

and each and every guardian refused to permit me to take the children or to have the indenture cancelled; second:

upon each and every one of the Billotti

hildren aforementioned that they return ith me to New York City, and thee

did each and every one absolutely re-

fuse to go to the aforesaid New York City, and from observation and the tes-

timony of neighbors he believes that each of the aforesaid children have good

nomes, kind guardians and are taken into

the homes and hearts of their guardians as one of their own children, and further

As well as these affidavits, the two girls were prevailed upon to write these

Letters of Annie Billotti and Rosie

Ridgeville, Ill.

Annie Billotti.

Rosie Billotti.

Billotti, read on behalf of respondent:

To the Supreme Court of the State of

of my own fore will and account.

I am eleven years old. Have been go-

Respectfully.

Gilman, Iroquois Co., Ill. To the New York State Supreme Court,

New York: I desire to say that I am perfectly con-

tented with my home and will not return to my father unless I am compelled to do

so. I am well taken care of and happy. This statement is in my own handwriting

and made of my own free will and accord.

Respectfully.

To the decent layman it would appear

that this presentation of the Juvenile

Asylum case would not be worth a moment's consideration, in view of this

admittedly true statement of the father

"That the said imprisonment and de

ention of said children from petitioner

is illegal, because during the month of September, 1897, and shortly after the

death of the mother of said children, the

said children were surrendered by pe-

New York City, for a period of two

years, which period has expired and your petitioner before said children were

sent to said persons in Illinois by said

asylum, protested against such action

being taken, but his protests were dis-regarded by the officers of the said

"That your petitioner resides in th

and is able and willing to support said

Lawrence quoted above and the duty of

surprise of all concerned when the appellate division handed down a decision

How ridiculous in view of the fact that

lie in Billotti going to Illinois and insti-

spring.
This came is but one of thousands of

The matter promises interesting disclo

tion as the Juvenile Asylum.

of Manhattan, New York City

asylum.

Borough

such circumstances.

this deponent sayeth not."

New York:

I am nine years old.

letters.

GRAND SCRAMBLE FOR PAP WITH IN-CIDENTAL UNPLEASANTNESS.

The Long Delayed Santa Claus Grab-Bag Is Finally Thrown Into Congress-Incidents in the Grabbing-Over-Jealous Official Crookedness Betrays Its True

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25 .- The absorbing topic during the week in Congress has been the discussion in the House of Representatives on the approprintions for River and Harbor improve ments. Even to those familiar with the proverbially notorious "River and Har-bor bills," this one offers many surprises. The bill carries approximately in appropriations for the next year, \$22,000,000. It, however, authorizes centracts to be made in the future, for which appropriations are to be carried on future sundry civil bills approximating \$40,000,000. In all the bill opens vistas for a total of not less than \$88,000,000.

The common spectacles upon which the curtain is raised regularly every time a River and Harbor bill is introduced are all in plain view now. This appropriation bills, more so than tariff bills, act like chunks of meat thrown into a ken-nel of hungry dogs. The appropriation is mainly intended to satisfy the brutes. Fortunately, however, they cannot all be satisfied; the chunk of meat, however big. is too small to go around. I say fortunately because in the struggle to get a piece the dogs bark and snap at each other, and in shameless way "tell on other, and in shameless way "tell on one another." Thus many a point, that would escape the unitiated, is brought to his notice by the barkings,—the debate.

Thus one incensed canine, Cushman from the State of Washington, finding himself left out very much in the cold, brought out the fact that the volume of the appropriations was made for those States that preponderated on the Committee, with the bulk of the States left out either wholly or treated "step-father-And, not satisfied with impeaching the Whole Committee, he made this vicious snap at Representative Burton, of Ohio, the chairman of the Committee,

which, as Representative Cushman claimed, was particularly generous towards Ohio. Mr. Gushman said:

"les, my early geographical training was certainly at fault. In view of the enormous appropriations made in this bill for this "seaboard" State of Ohio, if I and learning very fast. I am well contented and happy, and do not want to leave my home with Mr. Lawhead. I am writing this letter and saying these for this 'seaboard' State of Ohio, if I were called upon now to give the boun-daries of that confined Commonwealth,

would say:
"The State of Ohio: Bounded on the the west by the Pacific Ocean; bounded on the north by the Great Lakes, and bounded on the south by the Gulf of Mexico-and the chairman of the River and Harbor Committee."

Another set of furious men were the Representatives from States bordering on the Missouri and on the Mississippi, from St. Louis down. The recommendations of the Committee contemplate the discontinuance of the Missouri River Commission, which "implies a slight upon the Mississippi river." These gentlemen were greatly angered. Both figures and epigrams were fired at them. The figures showed that, after expending nearly \$11,000,000 on the Missouri river, the navigation was now less than it was thirty years ago: as if such a fact were not galling enough these gentlemen were treated repeatedly to ex-Speaker Reed's epigram: "The Missouri is not navig-able, and the Mississippi ought not to be."

The long and short of the wrangle is that, out of the 357 members of the House, 340 are opposed to the bill. That: however, does not mean that the bill will not pass, substantially as it is. On cooler reflection our "representatives" will agree that it is better to get even a cruml than nothing.

What stands out on the face of the

debate is a thing that also stands out on the face of another debate, which of and on has been going on at the other end of the Capitol, the debate on the Ship-subsidy bill, and that is, that crook-edness carries along with it its cwn rope

Add to this the decision of Judge In the Senate, the more fremendous the the appellate division stands out as clear, as the noon-day sun. Judge then of the disadvantages are shown to be under which our ships labor in the competition with foreign carrying ships, all the rank-er becomes the odor of the fraud that on Friday reversing the order of Judge Lawrence. In this decision they say, underlies the Ship-subsidy scheme. The more tremendous the disadvantages the our ships labor under, all the more in-sufficient does the proposed subsidy ap-pear. All the more insufficient the sub-That in the Billotti case the New York Juvenile Association proved to the satis-faction of the court that it was im-possible for them to get the children; and for that reason the lower court sidy, all the more evident becomes its sufficiency as loot. So in the House with the River and Harbor bill. As the Repshould not make an order that could not be obeyed as the writ of habeus corpus was never intended to be used as a means of punishment in resentatives rise one after the other in their seats to show how large the amounts are that their respective locali-ties need to improve their waterways and harbors, and how pressing these im-provements are for "the safety of life and promotion of commerce," one should the order of the lower court had brought the children within ear-shot of the learn-ed Judge who wrote this opinion. The remedy, the court went on, would imagine that they stip themselves from accepting "the pairry and inadequate ap propriations." and that, on the other hand, the Committee, being informed upon the inadequacy of such appropria-tions, would withdraw them altogether tuting legal proceedings there.

As if this poor workingmen could spend hundreds of dollars to secure his offwas unable to raise them up to "adequate" figure. But nothing of the sort happens. There is a general understanding that a certain amount of pap or corruption fund is fixed upon in advance: and therrupon the gentlemen accommodate themselves as well as they a similar character that occur is New York every year, and in which the chilfork every year, and in which the dis-dren of workingmen are kidnapped by the thousands, in the business interests of such alleged "charitable" organizamay-be grabbing who can, and he keep

who has the power. In both cases

itself by protesting too much.

IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

The Radicals are New "Working" "Pope Scare."

"Intellectual Kangaroos" France, beaten in their first game of "Socialist untiy," by the class-conscious Guesdists, have devised a pew scheme with the same object in view, but far nore comprehensive, it seems, than the Drevtus affair.

"To save the Republic" is a paying siness. They would gladly save it every fortnight. In the "Dreyfus affair" they saved it from "the Army;" they now propose to save it from the Pope. This is the meaning of the Socialist Radical, Marcel Sembat's interpellation of the Ministry and the Pope, that is creat ing so much sensation.

talism would be a very different "affair." Millerand still at the head of the Ministry of Commerce. By that through the immense patronage at his This must be deferred to the Greek calends, in accordance with the "new method" and the Kantsky resolution.

Until then, the "Intellectual Kangar-

oos" must save all they can. They must, command, they will have organized a yast army of office holders, chiefly drawn "bourgeoisie" (or middle class), and the intellectual "declasses" a number of "pure and simplers." full the class-conscious French cocialist La bor Party to represent the interests and aspirations of the "proletariat" (or wage working class.)

In other words "Socialist Unity." a la Kangaroo, will be an accomplished fact iff France. The various "schools," regardless of their "theoretical differences," or "abstract tenets," will march together

or "abstract teners, win march together on this one broad, practical platform: "Save the Republic every day and get what you can out of it," If the "nar-row, sectarian" Guesdists still refuse row, sectarian" Guesdists still refuse to fall in, they will be declared, together with the Pope and "the army," enemies of the Republic.

fact, by that time-such is the fond hope-the French Socialist Labor Party will hardly be worth noticing. There will not, it is expected, be much or many left of them. The wage-workers, from among whom they must re cruit their adherents, will, it is hoped, have lost all class-consciousness. This middle class issue against the Pope and the Catholic congregations—so runs the scheme—will surely carry them away; sidetrack them, indeed bear fully.

For it is essentially a middle-class issue; as every one can see except that "blind, stupid working class," fit only to be led by "Intellectual Kangaroos" to its damnation. Nor is it a new one by any means, as the Voltairian "bourgeois" of the French Revolution, who irst raised it and enriched themselves by it, might testify. True, when the con-testated estates of the church had passed into their thieving hands, they duly apologized for the revolutionary sacrilege by sending their wives to the confession their daughters to the convent and their sons to the seminary. And the church, always meek, always forgiving, always absolving, prayed for them Now, however, the church is rising and the middle class is declining. By degress, through the patient, steady workings of her Jesuits and Passionists and other congregations, the church is getting back more property and of greater value from the overmortgaged, overtaxed, over matched middle class. Great Voltaire! Can this be tolerated?

Well, who ought to care? Surely no the French working people, who possess nothing and who, so long as the present system lasts, can never possess anything. Surely not at any rate, the class-conscious French Socialist Labor Party who, with middle class and its intellectual bamboozlers the only remaining barrier to that Social Revolution, by which alone desoptism in all its forms-economic mental, and moral-can be swept away from the face of the earth.

This anti-Pope scheme will fail of its purpose. The French Socialist Labor Party, caught napping in the Dreyfus scheme, is now wide awake.

A FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The piculiers in this vicinity of the United Brotherhood of Carpentees, and Joiners, of which P. J. McGuire is general secretary-treasurer, are very much aroused over the printed financial statement of the recepts and expenses of that

The discussion is raging about two items that appear in the report. The

"Checks supposed to be in transit.\$4,109,98

This amount that is "supposed" to be in transt" is put down as eash on hand. The second item which the member looks even more suspicious7800 claim looks even more neculiar reads:

'Drawn out by check (no date) \$3,000.00"

The membership is asking how can at auditing committee certify to the correct ness of that which is SUPPOSED to be Again they inquire how can a check for no date appear to give an inkling as to

Again they are asking ow it happens that the whole financial report was not issued up to July 31, instead of Septem It is known that one of the late officers

abscorded some time since, and the general officers did not, it is claimed, make extraordinary efforts to capture him Important developments are said to be

CAPITALISTS AFFRIGHTED.

REVEREND DR. STRONG. CAPITALIST FUGLEMAN, SOUNDS WARNING.

Shows Danger to Capitalist Class From Growth of Large Cities - Real Fear, From Revolutionary Proletariat, is the Bug Under the Chip.

Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, the wellknown bourgeois authority, who wrote "Our Country," and other works for "Our Country," and other works for the warning of the capitalist class, spoke last Sunday afternoon at the West Side branch of the Y. M. C. A., West 57th street, upon the subject, "The Twentieth Century Cty." The address, the substance of which is reproduced below, by a DAILY PEOPLE reporter, we support the substance of the sub remarkable as showing how son, of the capitalists are beginning to recoil from namely local self-government, was being the monster—the criminal element—they sapped, owing to the existence of crimthemselves have produced (and to which they belong); as showing their impotency to control the situation; their fear to folout their own arguments to their logical conclusions; their indifference to the real necessities of the working classthe address is absolutely barren of any mention about higher wages or shorter hours or how to get homes for the work-ors-and finally it shows that their greatest fear is from the revolutionary profe-

His address is plain when the problem before him is considered-to enlist the workers for their own undoing and at the same time get their help in the pres-ent Good Government movement to overthrow the expensive set of slum politi-cal middlemen, Tammanyites, the capitalist class employs. Dr. Strong spoke in part as follows:

'The problems of the new civilization are all ansolved. The government of the city is the great political problem of the wentieth Century as the bringing into harmonious realitions of its various social and industrial classes is the great social and industrial problem of the Twentieth

"These evils are aggravated by the marvelous growth of the city. It took New York one hundred and seventy-five years from its founding to gaing a populations of 53,000, while during the twenty-one years ending in 1800 it gain-ed 550,000. At the beginning of the Nineteenth Century there were in the United States and size of the control of the contro United States only six cities with 8,000 inhabitants or more; in 1890 there were 286; in 1890 443.

"The growth of the modern city is to three causes

"First, the application of machinery to agriculture A government communission in 1800 reported that a farmer, with three men and machinery, now does the work formerly done by fourteen men. What becomes of the other ten? They are forced into the city "The second cause is the springing up

of factories in the city for the man facture of this agricultural and other machinery and other articles, thus drawworkers into the city.

Machinery in the former case

creases the number of men, in the latter increase it-for this reason; a family does not eat any more now than it did one hundred years ago, while as to the consumption of manufactured articles there is no limit except the limit of the purse. "But there is another cause, and that

is the railway which makes possible the transportation of people and food. Hereto'ore, there was a limit to the development owing to the difficulty of famines in LonodFWYPi cAns ing T people getting food. There have been famines in London repeatedly when corn was rotting on the ground a few leagues ecrable. Now, however, oning to the railway, if there were 30,000,000 of people here in New York City, it would still be entirely possible to feel them.

"Tese three causes have all come and therefore the tendency they create is a permanent tendency. to reverse this tendency would be as futile as to issue a bull agains; a comet. And I believe that the cities of to-day are but vilages compared with the cities that are to come,

"We cannot dodge the problem of the city and it is of the utmost importance for us to meet it."

Dr. Strong then went on to show the great danger to the general health arising out of the modern city and advocated better sanitation. Nothing, of course, about regulations to fumigate the capital ist class out of existence, nothing about

He evidently only feared danger to his own class from disease.

He next took up the problem from its

"moral" aspects, and showed the bour-geois seent all over by saying:

"As men come into closer relations it becomes highly important that they should be quickened in their sense of faithfulnes sin the performance of their obligations. It makes comparatively little difference how a farmer lives fifty miles out in the country, but it makes a great deal of difference to the rest of the world ho wa bank cashier lives. He may bring disaster to thousands." Wonder if the

doctor had lost money thro' some Alvord. per cent. of population own their bomes, The larger the city, the more valuable an ideal home in a tenement housethat-the larger the hotel and restaurant population. (!!)

"How about the church? In Boston fifty years ago there was one Protestant church for every 1,200 of population: now one to every 1,202 of population now one to every 2.500; in Chicago in AS LONGSHOREMEN ORGANIZED INTO 1826, there was one Protestant church to every 1,000 of population, now there is one to every 3,000 of population."

Taking up the subject of crime he stated there was seven and one half times as much crime in the quiet city of Philadel-phia as in the corresponding population in rural Pennsylvania. "More crime

fewer homes, fewer churches."

"All this indicates a tendency, and tendencies are prophetic. Prolong that line far enough and do not know what you will find at the end of it? Sodom and Gomorrah And you know what the end of Sodom and Gomorrah is !it is Destruction!"

The speaker then went on to say that while a million men rushed to the front during the Civil War to defend one great principle of free institutions, viz, the fed eration of States, at home in our large cities the other fundamental principle, inals and large masses of foreigners in these cities. "Destroy one of these principles," he exclaimed, "and you destroy both," To destroy the Brooklyn Bridge you do not have to destroy both piers pul down one and the whole bridge falls Our great cities have become incapable of self-government. Suppose the presen tendency towards the city keeps up untill 1920. There will then be 10,000,000 more people in the cities than in the country, and you know what that means in demagegie country.

When they recognize their own pow er, they will no longer ask the legislature permission to do this, that and the other thing-they will take their AFFAIRS INTO THEIR OWN HANDS, and mere than that, the AFFAIRS OF THE STATE AND OF THE NATION." This last sentence shows that the doc tot's great fear is from the honest, clean, revolutionary Socialist Labor Party, par ticularly when further on he decried "class legislation."

"It looks to me young men as if God had given this nation about twenty years of probation-about twenty years to demonstrate whether or not our great cities are capable of self-government. Make no mistake: this thing is not peculiar to it is true of the whole civilized world."

Dr. Strong's address then petered out by declaring that these problems can only be solved by "patriotism," and "christianity."

"The patriotism of the Nineteenth Century was military, that of the Twentieth must be civic, the patriots of that century rallied 'round the Flag, the patriots of this must raily 'round the Ballot Box' and keep the working class away it with statute, shot gun and club, the Doctor wanted but did not dare to add.

Edwin Markham, author of "The Man With the Hoe," made a rapid, senile observation or two and the meeting

"WHAT MORE THAN WAGES?" Dr. Tolman Lectures on New Methods For Plucking the Workers.

Dr. W. H. Tolman, secretary, of the League for Social Science, recently lec-tured before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce on the question, "What More Than Wages?" The lecture had to do with practical illustration of the pro-gress made by employers in "bettering"

the condition of the employed.

In Cleveland the work of "industrial betterment" has gone steadily forward until there are new over seventy-five stores and factories whose employee have the "advantage of plans devised for their comfort and welfare."

Dr. Tolman exhibited a number of undertaken by corporations like the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, of Pittsburg: Lever Brothers, of Port Sun-light, England; Briarcliff Farms, New York: J. H. Williams & Company. Brooklyn; National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio; the H. J. Heinz Company, Pittsburg, Codbury Brothers, Birmingham, England; the Krupp Works, Essen, Germany; the Van Morken Works, Delft, Holland, and many others. The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce has appointed an industrial committee to investigate the working of the various devices for "industrial bet-

Dr. Tolman lectured also before the 3,000 employes of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company and the 2,000 em-ployes of the H. J. Heinz Company.

NEW PHYSICAL STANDARD.

CHICAGO, 10., Jan. 23.-Hereafter men that weigh less than 140 pounds or more than 180 pounds will stand no show of securing employment as fire men or brakemen on the Pensylvania Railroad system. Nor will the successful appli ants for these positions stand less than five and one-half feet or more than six feet in their stockings. On the Pennsylvania üremen become engineers and brakemen conductors.

The introduction of the new style of engines being adopted by the system caused the management to make the ad-ditional requirements of applicants. On the new engines the throttles and levers Continuing: "Is there the moral the new engines the throttles and levers growth we need?" he said, stating that are so far apart that men of small the roots of morals run down to the stature find considerable difficulty in

The prevalence of grip and other ailaction. The management, after consult-It is entirely possible to have ing doctors and medical statistics was population the smaller will be the home weighing between those figures.

FAKIR FLED.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must

with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in

SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE.

Unable to Controvert the New Trader Union Arguments, He Tried Mock Heroics, Suprised to Find His Stage Play Had No Effect.

A well attended meeting of 'longspremen took place Friday night, January 25, at 407 Canal street.

T. A. Hickey was the principal speak er. After an hoars' speech the floor was thrown open to questions by Chairman Walsh and a lively time ensued. The president of the New York Longshoremens' Union, a pure and simple, no politics in the union affair, that has long been noted for its misleaders who hav a usually been political skates and embezzlers of the union funds, took the floor and prepared to get licked.

In his hand he held a cupy of the DAILY PROPLE containing the report of the South Brooklyn meeting inwhich Arthur Kep had flayed a fakir and organized the men into the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. He denied that the report in the DAILY PROPER was tene. He claimed that it was an insult to organized labor to say that the men had their initiation fees paid by the bosses and capitalist politicians,

Hickey pointed out certain facts proving the correctness of the DAILY PEO. PLE report, said facts having been given by the men themselves. He also tore to shreds the claim of the president of the 'longshoremen's pure and simple union that the initiation fee was not too high, as a hungry longshoreman cannot and should not be compelled to pay \$2.50 for the previlege of Joining the union of his eraft.

The fakir then proceeded to quibble about petty details, but was brought uo with a round rarry, one of the noticene who told him to make a fight for his union or quit. That clapperclawing would not be tolerated. This stand drove the cowardly president into a corner. It was either defend his union or run. was either defend his dision Naturally he took the lafter Naturally he took the latter course. Grabbing his hat he made for the door and yelled for all the members of his and yelled for all the members of his union to follow him. In his excitement and fear he could not find the door handle for some seconds, but finally grabbed it and gracefully fell down the grabbed it and gracefully fell down the stairs. When he reached the bottom he found to his intense sorrow and disgust that he was alone. Not one of the honest rank and file of the pure and simple union followed their president. They were disgusted at the cowardice and simplify of the fellow, so they remained glued to the'r seats to the end with their eyes opened to the chorough rottenness of opened to the thorough rottenness of organized scabbery and the truths of the

geauine unionista of the S. T. & L. A.

After the adjournment of the regular meeting names were taken for an organization of the S. T. & L. A. long-

A stereopticon lecture will be given next week. After lecture, mass meetings, discussions and debates will follow until away, because the roads were so explictures showing the actual results of the longshoremen of the greater New ganized and rescued from the political leeches that have fattened on their mis-

SUBSIDIZING UNIVERSITIES.

Chicago Divine Declures That Is What Rich Men Are Doing.

CHICAGO Jan. 25 .- Dr. A. White of the Stewart Avenue Universalist Church. in a speech before the Midcontinent Congress of Religious at the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church, Seclared against what he termed the spisidizing of great American universities by millionaires.

Institutions which have been so endowed and subsidized he said, "are to lose their power of spreading education, are to become narrow and restricted, and finally, are to suffer absolute disinteg-'ration." He declared that events at various universities and colleges had caused a suspicion in the public mind that an autocratic influence had altreads been thrown over professors and scu-dents. The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones said:

the American universities which have been richly subsized, but that thing which I do fear is suggestiveness. Pictures of a great benefactor in the chapel, in the library and halls, together with culogies now and then by prof-fessors, might mould the mind until after a time this suggestiveness might have the same effect as coercion."

The others who spoke to the ideal home in a tenement house— convinced that men weighing less than in the afternoon were Edwin D. Mend of Boston, editor of the New England of Boston, editor of the New England were casier victims of germs than men Magazine: William M Salter and Erment P Bicknell

"INDIVIDUALITY."

AN ANTI-SOCIALIST ARGUMENT DIS-SECTED IN THE LIGHT OF WORK-ING CLASS CONDITIONS.

The Uniformed, Ruled and Regulated Workingmen on Steel Railways, Steam Railroads, and in the Shop-Their Lives, Habits, Clothing and Actions Openly Dictated by Capitalism.

After a Socialist has argued a long time with a fellow-worgongman, and is succeeding, as he believes, in impressing on his mind the truth of Socialist economics and philosophy, he will be fre quently met with the argument "Weil, after all, Socialism would be a bad thing were it ever in practice; as it would compel us to eat and drink certain things and compel us to wear certain kinds of clothes"-in fewer words, it would destroy individuality.

Artists, sculptors, architects, literary men, scientists and others in positions believed to be thoroughly independent. have frequently condemned the blighting influences of capitalism upon individuality in their respective professions.

Only yery recently some half-a-dozen profesors resigned publicly from a college where capitalism sought to stifle their individual atterances on capitalist questions. Of these things the workingman who believes in capitalism takes no cognizance. Here are cases of a character he reverses, and yet he has no considerarion for them. To him they are insignifi-

The fact is that most workingmen repeat this argument in parrot-like fa-shion They have heard it from the mouth of some middle, or, capitalist class opponent of Socialism and have accepted it without sloppink to investigate or analyze it That this is true, is evinced by the fact that one will quite, often hear motormen, railroad and street-car con-ductors, engineers, firemen, porters, messengers, waiters, and others whose lives, habits, uniforms, etc., are openly distated and prescribed by their capitalist employers, advance this argument.

What individuality has a motorman conductor, engineer or fireman who must sign away in consideration of employ ment given, all rights to sue a railway or railroad, for personal isjuries received while in the employment of that railway or railroad? And must drink at such times and such places as the rules of the company prescribe? Smoke either eigarcigars as the company may decide?. Trim his beard or shave his facon the same principle? And buy such uniforms at such places as the company may order. In what, we ask, consists the individuality of such men, who number

In the early feudal ages many of the serfs went about with collars around their throats showing to what manor they To-day men wear inscriptions on their bata and clothing to show to what railroad, express, telegraph or other company and firm they belong. Yet these men will positively affirm that they possess individuality, and that Socialism proposes to rob them of it! This is cer-

la capitalist society there is not that absence of restraint, of freedom, which tends to the development of individuality Large numbers of the working class believe themselves free. They believe that if they do not like their employer or his rules, they can go "some where else," to another employer and his rules. They are simply changing masters; while re-maining under the control of capitalism. With the concentration of industry, in which the number of employers become them all, even this change of masters, this freedom, will be denied them. The will then be absolutely under the domination of their employers.

Already, to a very great degree, is They can only go from one road to another, IF THE ROADS CHOOSE TO MIT THEM TO DO SO, by going them PERMIT THEM TO DO SO, by giving them a good-road This is part of the means by which, under socialism, industry—the operation of the means of them are good-road. them a good card. This card is compared of individuality and don't propose to have them stamped out by the railroad

In other occupations than those already described, uniformity, if not uniforms, prevails. As already shown, though a workingman may change one employer for another, he never changes capitalism for some other and better condition. He is subjected to the sam condition. He is subjected to the same system of being hired according to the laws of supply and demand; he must, when employed, submit to rules and reg-ulations that are identical in every short in the trade in which he works; he must turn out a certain amount of work per hour, either according to a pacemake or the speed of his machine.

Go into a large factory and what does overalls, some wear jumpers, buckled about the waist, diversity of dress, but it is not to individual preference, but the character of the employent. There men are put in separate de- lioration in view.

are tried; or to some other shop of preclear. This workingman, accord ingly, is required to come to work when the whistle blows; to eat his lunch when the whistle blows; to stop eating his lunch, if he has so much of it, when the whistle blows; and to stop work when the whistle blows. When such a workingman is employed he is given a key with a number on—henceforth, like a convict in a prison, he is known by his number. When he enters the shon in the morning, he inserts the key into a hole under a clock. There is a click, a ring,—and number so and so has "rung ring,—and number so and so has rung up"—that is, he has registered on a re-volving roll of paper, like that in a stock ticker, the time of his entrance into the shop. When he stops for lunch he "rings up" again; when he stops eating his lunch he "rings up" again; and when he stops work for the day he "rings up" stops work for the day he again. "Individuality," in his case, de pends on the blowing of the whistle and the ringing up of his number. Should these cease; should the factory become overstocked, should it concentrate with other factories, and he dismantled as useless, by the trust controlling the conupemployed his "individuality" goes to Should this typical workingman go on strike with others of his class, his "individuality" suffers severely from contact with a policeman's club. It is perforated by a miliatiamen's bullet; and enjoined and held in due restraint by the injunctions of the capitalists'

The fact is that under the capitalist system the working class possesses no individuality. Its members are simply the well-drilled automata of capitalist The working no liberty-no opportunity for the development of individuality—that an unprofitable to their exploiters, the capitalist class. To this class must they submit in all things esfor the individuality - that sential to capitalist production and appropriation. This arises from the ership and control of the means of production and distribution by the capitalis class and the subsequent dependance of the working class on the capitalist class.

With the inauguration of Socialism. through the social expropriation of the means of production and distribution now held by the capitalist class, this dependence will cease. The productive forces of society, which are now hampered and wasted by the capitalist system of production for profit, with its panics and wars, will then produce enough, being operated for use only, to provide enough mit of the leisure and culture necessary to the development of the individual and his personality. Again, in the Socialist government which is the rule to-day in shop and State, will be displaced by the fraternal administration of things and not the repression of persons or classes as at present; for then the capitalist and working class and their conflicts which are due to the present mode of the ownership of the means of produc tion will disappear in the social ownership of those means.

That Socialism believes in and will en deavor to preserve everything that tends to wholesome individuality, is shown by its defence of all the means by which such individuality may be attained speech and press; for personal right to religious opinion; for more and better educational facilities and studies; the right to vote, wihtout disfranchising qualifications made for and by capitalism; the right to combine and to strike, with the assistance and protection of the judicial, legislative and executive branch es of government; the right of labor to all it produces the social ownership of cap-ital, and many other important and revo-

lutionary measures.

In municipal elections, the Socialist Labor Party platforms contain planks for the municipal ownership and operation of railways, gas works, etc., to be class employed on them and not for stockholders and taxpayers, as in the parties. This is to be accomplished by the em-ployes electing their own immediate officers, such as foremen, superintendents, etc., and by dividing the profits among

production and distribution, will be ducted in a manner that will at once with a record of employees kept by callroad managers' associations. This specially useful in the case of striking and the development of individuality and refractory employees; those who and the development of individuality attained. That this individuality will be of a higher physical, intellectual and moral character, those who have studied the all-around deteriorating influences of capitalism, do not for moment doubt.

The working class have everything to gain from Socialism and nothing but their chains to lose.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL

He Draws Some Fine Distinctions, and Urges Respect for Masters.

ROME, Jan. 26.-The Pope's Encylical on Socialism was issued to-day. It is dated January 13 and says a distinction mines in Spain: artillery factories, etc., is dated January 13 and says a distinction must be drawn carefully between at Havre; iron-ore mines at various Socialism and the movement among other places in France. one see? He sees men at work who Socialism and the movement among wear many styles of clothes. Some are Catholics that resulted in his previous encyclicals on social questions, which is called Christian Democracy. The first only concerns itself with material wealth and social equality, whereas Christian democracy, while seeking material amelioration, has spiritual amel-

ment. These men are put in separate departments, according to the sub-division of labor and are governed by their dress, by the nature of this sub-division, and the rules and regulations governing it. In the factory one will frequently hear when a workingman requests a privilege, applying to his own individual case—one will frequently hear such a workingman quite gruffly informed that he is 'no exception to the rules and regulations,' and if he 'doesn't like it,' he "is at liber-out the world, it is a continuous them are put in separate designation in view. The Pontiff ends with exhorting Catholics to inspire themselves with these principles and to inculcate them. They must urge the people and workmen to shun everything invested with a seditions or revolutionary character, respect the rights of others, be respectful to their masters and observe sobriety and religious practices. Thus will social peace again become flourishing throughout the world.

EXPANSION

Of Capital in the 19th Century.

[Translated from the German by J. [Bernstein.]

Never have the revolutionary forces acted more effectively than in this cen-tary. It was a social revolution—the secial revolution of the bourgeoisie. The beginnings of the bourgeoisie lose thembelves in the centuries, but the revolution of the social order through capital was only accomplished in the nineteenth century, after the political revolution, and Napoleonic imperialism had partly destroyed and parily shaken up in its foundations the political form of the old regime, and thereby cleared the way for new developments.

Beginning with the revolution in the

factory, capital revolutionized the entire system of production. It created a new distribution of social productive powers. It drove the masses together in industry. and armed them with means of production, the potency of which has surpassed boldest dreams of the eighteenth century, so rich in inventions. The revolutionary significance of the machine, by which "to spin without fingers," has ong ago stepped into the background before the revolutions which steam, electricity and chemical technology have accomplished Railroads, steamships, telegraphs, telephones, explosives, coaltar colors, photography, gas and electric lights, gas, oil, and electric motors, oil itself, and even matches-all these-let alone the sewing machine, the type setting machine, the automobile, the phonegraph, etc., etc.-belong to the nineteeuth

century.

The nineteenth century has populated the cities and depopulated the country. It transferred the main industrial importance to the city. It changed the re-lations which existed during the former centuries, and made the country dependent on the cities. Agriculture, which once embraced everything and was allsufficient to itself, lives only by sales to the city. It has at the same time doubled and trebled the harvests and transformed the former centuries' un changed agricultural implements. created the light plow and the steam plow the reaping machine, the threshing machine, etc. It established the fundamental principles of a rational cultivation, which avoids the exhaustion of the soil. It has discovered minera manure. It has turned barren soil to fruitful. It has invented the potato whiskey, the manufacture of beet sugar and oleomargarine.

The nineteenth century has brought about a quicker communication among individual parts of the world than has existed among the single capitals of the separate countries. travels to-day in less time from Hamburg to New York than from Hamburg to Munich at the beginning of the century, A population of hundreds of thousands is constantly to be found on the seas; in the course of one year millions of people cross the oceans one way or another; and a merchandise traffic of colossal dimensions spreads in all directions of the world

All these powerful productive factors were, throughout the century, just so many means of capitalistic accumulation. Every increase of the industrial population, every increase of the wage working class in agriculture, in short, the increase in the number of proletarians meant an in crease of absolute surpluvalue which the capitalist class appropriated; every cheapening of production meant an increase of absolute surplus which arises from the differ ence between that portion of the year's la bor that the working class needs to sustain its own life and their (the working class, total annual labor in the service of capital. At the beginning of this century was the capitalist work-shop of the world; France followed at a far-off distance, while the other nations were hardly taken into consideration. But since then capital has conquered the whole globe. All nations, all races serve whole globe. it, the Europeans just as well as the Kaffirs of South Africa, the Malays, the Mongols, etc. At the end of the nine-teenth century, a hundred millions of pro salaries and benefits.

This is but a rudimentary beginning of lions creates, over and above his own creates commedities which flow into the world-ocean of capitalist productioncommodities for the world market.

While this working-concentration assumed gigantic dimensions, built fac-tory-towns such as Krupps' Works or the works of Schueider in Creusot, the concentration of capital extended far above and beyond the single workshop.

The modern colorsal capitals are world-factories of entire productive branches having as private property everything, from the raw material up to the ready product in all its diversity through all its forms of manufacture knowing neither local | nor national boundaries. Thus, the above-mentioned Schneider Works possesses iron and steel factories at Cette; ship- and bridge-construction works at Chalons sur Saone; electrical workshops at Cham-pagne; coal mines, iron and steel fac-tories and construction works, electrical works, artillery-construction works at

Krupp's possessions are still larger; they extend down to South Africa. These magnates of capital unite into syndicates and 'trusts. There arises a combination of factories, of trading compar es and of money institutions.

As a sample of such a capitalistic

world-enterprise may be mentioned the German firm Schukert & Co. This house controls: FACTORIES at Nuer-

etc., etc.-a veritable capitalist polyp that has stretched its claws all over the world, but by no means the largest international polyp. The trusts, on the other hand, control whole branches of

the Nineteenth Century has added the ers-the former an entirely new specie of capitalists, the latter, although always known, yet never of such immense wealth and power. We mention here the North German Lloyd. A considerable portion of the annual sur-plus-value flows into the trunks of this plus-value transportation-industry. The total trans-atlantic merchandise traffic is being

monopolized by a few companies. development of the large cities brought about an enormous city ground rent, and so landlordism became a capitalist power in itself.

Commercial capital finds its world-monopoly in the Standard Oil Company. There arose gigantic trading-houses which possess plantations and mines in transatlantic countries; load whole cargoes whose goods fill a large variety of warehouses in the harbors, and which cargoes are being disposed through their branches, agencies and commissioners In the retail-trade there arose what are generally known as bazaar- and de partment stores, which do- not confinthemselves to monopolizing the trade of single cities, but knit a net of branch-

s across the whole country.

The Nineteenth Century began with the liquidation of feudal landed property. The peasantry was emancipated and the less revolutionarily this emancipation was accomplished the more thoroughly were they robbed. In this way great fortunes fell into the laps of the great landed proprietors. Those forof a century, by the rise of the ground rents. The ground-values rose fariously. Only within the last quarter of the century this rise of the ground value ceased in Western Europe, be cause - capital brought about a geographical distribution in the produc tion of grain. Meanwhile the economy of the estates assumed everywhere ar tions with sugar manufactures, whiskey distilleries, beer breweries, steam mills and even bread factories.

But while agriculture, in the industrial nations of Europe enters into ever closes alliance with the cities, and at the same time the production of grains relatively diminishes as against the other agricult tural, or with agricultural connected branches of production, the problem of supplying the industrial nations with has become a world-problem. North America, Argentina, East India and Australia and now even Siberia take part in it. In order to feed the labor army, which creates the capitalist surplus-value, the capitalist class must draw upon the entire world for breadstuffs.

Another wonderful development in the Nineteenth Century was made in the system of credit with its stock-companies, banking-houses and exchanges. Lack of space prevents us from elaborating any further. Suffice it to point out the universally known fact.
At the end of the Nineteenth Century

capital reigns with dazzling potency and in a degree of concentration surpassing

What has the twentieth century in

STANDARD OIL IN RUSSIA.

Its Competition to be Met by Spurring on the Workers-

ST.PETERSBURG.Jan. 12.-The com petition between the Standard Oil Com pany and the Russian naphtha interests markets of the world, always t. live topic here, is the subject of a serious ar-ticle in the "Journal of Commerce and Industry," the official organ of the minfinance. The author writes somewhat diplomatically:

It should not be forgotten that the between our industrialists and their puissant competitors of the New World for the partition of the European market teenth century, a hundred millions of pro would not have a desirable character letarians directly drudging for capital, in until our industrials should have placed world, is by far too low themselves in a situation to bring their of crushing the independent collieries products up to the same degree of per- could gain time in which to administer lions creates, over and above his own rection that has been attained in Amer-necessities, surplus value for capital, ica. If the powerful Standard Oil syndicate has been content hitherto to oper-ate only in part of Europe, nothing assures us if will not resume the aggressive in a future more or less near at hand. American oils possess certain advantages over ours, and as long as this is true, such measures as the lowering the price will avail nothing. On the other hand, by improving the product one will advance toward certain success, thanks to the facilities of transportation in tank vessels. However, to produce a perfect oil, competent employees are necessary. It porary makeshift, and more or less acci-dental. Our oil industries will attract a stable population the moment the work-man, after finishing his day's work, can return to a home relatively comfortable he sees his future and that of his family assured by insurance funds, and

Much is said of the scepticism of our peasantry. It seems to us our peasant is generally guided by logic of the purest and simplest kind. If he looks upon all other men as his enemies, it is simply because he does not find in his own life anything which could attach him to it particularly. That is why he does not make an effort to become proficient in his work. Whether he labors in the field or in a factory, he always finds in his home the same privatious. Life does not smile upon him, and he becomes indiffer-ent to his lot.

house controls: FACTORIES at Nuerenberg, Berlin, Vienna, Paris, St. Petersburg. Stockholm, and Christiania;
BANKING-HOUSES at Nuernberg,
Dresden, Mailand, Koeln, London and
twenty-five business-branches in Germany; thirty-nine representatives in
foreign countries such as England, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Italy,
Roumania, Russia, Norway, Turkey, The above is in line with the schemes in this country for bettering the workers, which have been exposed in the DAILY PEOPLE. The Russians, by professing a concern for the welfare of their employees, hope to spur them on to greater effort, and thus, by the increased and better production sentition.

JOHN MITCHELL.

production and this is just now being felt pretty badly by the European population in the increased price of coal.

To the industrialists and mine-owners "VICTORIES."

A Boastful Fakir Who Sees Past Events in a Light That Bears No Relation to Truth or Fact-Constant Fighting and Approaching Defeat an "Absolute Victory."

John Mitchell may be a great man Like all "great" men he may not be expected to show much regard to truto or knowledge, using or ignoring either, as becomes his purpose. It may be that like many great men, he also believes the end justifies the means; and that to be considerate of such a trifling thing as truth, or possessed of such a harmful thing as knowledge, is to place sentiment above purpose and insure defeat. instead of winning victory.

In the eyes of many workingmen, no matter what John Mitchell MAY be, or believes, he is simply a boastful, untruthful ignoramus and labor misleader and fakir. He is a man, who, in looking back upon past events, sees them in a light that bears no relation to truth or fact; who proclaims a victory in the midst of constant fighting and on the eve of a crushing defeat, which is openly and publicly being prepared; who laments the ever-increased use of mining machinery, which redounds to the advantage of the operator and the displacement of the miner, without throwing any light thereon or offering any remedy therefor; who, finally, protects and defends the pilferings of rascally officials of the organization of which he is president.

During the past week it became incumbent upon Mitchell to render a report to the convention of which he is president-the United Mine Workers. In this report, referring to the anthracite coal strike, he says that strike "stands out in bold relief as the most remarkable contest between labor and capital in the industrial history of our nation; remarkable because it involved a greater number of persons than any other industrial contest; because of the entire absence of lawlessness on the part of those engaged in the strike; and, last, but not least, because it was the only great con test in which the workers came out en tirely and absolutely victorious."

This, the closing clause of the state ment, is wholly false. The "victory" obtained by the miners was not an absolute victory. That this is true may be judged by the long list of strikes that have occurred in the anthracite regions, since that victory. Reference to the files of the DAILY PEOPLE will show for the past six weeks, not to go back any further, there have constantbeen strikes in Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Scranton, Shamokin, Altoona and Pittston, that involved in almost every instance thousands of miners, laborers and breaker boys. These strikes were for semi-monthly payments, new and favorable topping rules, the selection of weighing bosses, increase of wages, and against unsatisfactory wagescale; employment of non-union men, and the discharge of union men.

Again, the "victory" is but a tem

porary truce, a means by which thanthracite combinations, composed of the railroad companies, against which Mitchell inveighed so bitterly last summer, while helping them in their work the mine workers union a crushing blow The anthracite combination caused the signing of an agreement lasting until the first of April. It is significant that this agreement terminates at the closof the winter season, when the demand for coal will be slight, owing to the near approach of summer, and the anthracite combination will be prepared for a long struggle. Ever since the strike, the mining of coal to its utmost limits, They have caused the crection of new breakers; and advanced other is essential to secure workmen who will facilities for the mining and storing on not regard their employment as a temcoal. To what an extent they are doing this may be judged from the statistics on "Anthracite Coal Production" (DAILY PEOPLE, Field of Capital, Tuesday January 8.) According to these statistics it was estimated that the output for De cember, 1900, despite the numerous strikes, was 5.061,326 tons, which is the history of the anthracite coal business This makes a total production for 1900 of 45,846,922 tons, as against 47,655, 291 tons for the year 1800, being a de-crease of 1.818,279 tons. When it is recollected that the strike of last summe involved, according to Mitchell "a greater number of persons than any other in-dustrial contest," and that it lasted almost two meaths, causing a loss of some 7,000,000 tons of mined coal, this decrease is only significant as showing the care ful and immense preparation the anthracite combination is making for the next and final contest. Before April the first, with the increased facilities now inuse they will have a quantity of coal in storage that will greatly exceed coal in storage that will greatly exceed the usual amount. It must also be remembered that since the strike the anthracite combination has bought up the largest independent colliery, the Fennsylvania Coal Company and secured control of its carrying line, the Eric Rail-

road. The interests that predominate in the anthracite combination have combined the carrying railroads more th ly, having bought out the Jersey Central and as is alleged, the Lehigh Valley. It is significant that in connection with these changes in the ownership and con-trol of collieries and railroads that the capitalist press continually affirm that they place the anthracite combination in a better position; to dictate such wage agreements as are favorable to them.

Considering the foregoing, considering also that this is not a presidential year in which political pressure and influ will be used in behalf of the miners, ure and influence sidering all this, what becomes of Much-ell's claim that the "victory" of the min-ers is "an absolute victory," and not a emporary truce involving the complete and final defeat of the miners?

Michell next directs his attention to machine-mining. At present twenty-three per cent of all mining is done chinery which deposes the pick miner and increase the unemployed; while the ployers reap the benefit. Says Mitchell

"The enormous and constantly creasing production of machine-mined coal forcibly emphasizes our claim he differences between the the prices hand-picked mining are not relative; and that the advantages in cost of produc tion are decidedly in favor of the machine mine operator, who enjoys advantages in the market to which I feel he is not entitled. I am unalterably opposed to a system which places a premium on machinery, all the benefits of which are given to the mine owners."

What is his remedy for this condition? He says: "I advise the delegates who at tend the joint lonvention (of operators and miner's delegates) to, if possible, correct in our next agreement this objection-Under the capitalist sys able feature." tem machinery is not intended for benefit of labor. It has one use; to increase the profits of its owners, the capitalist class. It does this by increasing the productivity of labor, by cheapening products and by increasing the army of the unemployed, on which the capitalist draws in case of strikes. Mitchell advises that the capitalists be to permit the miners to share the advan-tages of the machinery whose use will create idle miners and bring about the lestruction, through them, of the United Mine Workers' Uion. The mine operators may temporarily grant the miner some concession; but they will inevitable when the surplus of miners warrant it use the machine to the detriment of the miner. This has been the history of the use of machinery in all trades. Thus an other means is at work, undermining the troying their "absolute victories" in an United Mine Worker's Union and desabsolutely heartless manner. An honest and well informed man, conscious of the facts in the case of the miners would not ca,ole them into a belief of their un conquerable strength, just at the time when their condition is weakest and most serious He must know that between the guration of Hayes, preparations of the anthracite coal com bina 'or and the use of mining machin ery there cannot possibly be an lute victory," but a crushing defeat for the miners. But Mitchell is not an hon-est man. His defence and protection of ex-secretary-treasurer Pierce, who was compelled to resign on account of irregularities is proof to the point. Like all of his gentry, he is fakir class-conscious. He knows when one of his kind is attacked, and instinctively hastens to his res-

while allowing a large percentage of the workings of the combine to remain open, beating down the small concerns so that became the easy prey of the trust. There is no hope for the miners until ecoming conscious of their swn interests they fire out the Mitchells and witch their organization into line with the increasing cohorts marshalling under he banner of the Socialist Trade and

Labor Alliance.

cue. He has also shown by his man-agement of the United Mine Workers'

Union that he is the creature of the mine

operators. This was shown up by the DAILY PEOPLE at the time of the

strike last year, when, in order to assist the combination he closed up tight-

ly the plants of the individual operators,

WHAT IT ALL MEANS

ileason of Democratic Opposition to Army Bill.

The Army bill has passed the Se The speeches, the motions, the ments, the conduct, in short, on Democratic side of the floor are now "in." The question comes, Why that a position? Already our Washington respondent pointed out the unaccour conduct of the Democratic Senators this head. Their subsequent on underscored their previous conduct. thereby adds point to the question.

Surely a utopian aversion to star armies could find vent in speeches the are stirring, yet free from viele surely an atavistic devotion to "The Co stitution" could manifest itself in son that are ringing, yet free from vindiction ness; surely a political sparring match ; manoeuvering for "position" by a mb ority party, could be conducted with being "clever" sallies, without necessarily draw ing blood. It so happens, however, he these Democratic representatives armies-needing capitalism were really "dead set" against the Army bill, m "dead set" that their specches have the ring of rage, vindictive and cutting.

Why is this thus?

The answer will not be found by any amount of study devoted to the speeds thomselves; nor will the answer be found in the bare circumstance that this opposition comes from the South: the Book needs soldiers as much as the Nerth b help browbeat its working class into mi jection, and it wants these soldiers is much as any other capitalists. The answer is found in contemporaneous penings in the House of Representation where Representative Olmsted of Posylvania introduced a bill looking to the reduction of the representation in Cogress from the States where the negree are being disfranchised wholesale.

The ring in the applause from the Republicans in the House gives an lastet into the temper back of Represe Olmsted's bill, and that ring struck the mind's ears of the Democrats in the Seeate. These percess, standing army, the glint of the bayour standing army, the Republican standard ate. These perceive, in an increase istrations to re-enact, with much better pretence, the scenes that were common after the Civil War and until the insp-

The struggle in Congress on the Army bill, is, accordingly, a bizarre conflict between branches of the Labor fle Such a conflict is fascinating cough in and of itself. In this instance, however, the conflict gains in faccination by reason of the posture that feres of circumstances is throwing the Bo buccaneer class into. It has long been to compassing the reduction of its working class back, as near as possible, to the class back, as near as possible, to the ante-war conditions. It has present with sheriffs and bloodhounds, their a gration into other states; it then process ed in circuitous ways to dis them; and now, when the fruit of these years of criminal conspired within its grasp, its Northern to looms up with a gigantic war ment that will snatch the fruit aver crippling the power in Congress

Southern schemers.

How luminous, to those who have to see, is not the slogan of the Southernersentation in Congress:

to overcome the working class!

THE DAILY PEOPLE.

The attention of all, workingmen is called to the Daily People. It was established on July 1, 1900, by the Socialist Labor Party. Since then it has been doing valiant battle for the working class and the Socialist

THE DAILY PEOPLE IS THE ONLY **ENGLISH SOCIALIST DAILY PAPER** IN THE WORLD. • • • •

It is the property of the Socialist Labor Party, and is the organ of the militant working class of America. It is

OWNED BY WORKINGMEN. EDITED BY WORKINGMEN. SUPPORTED BY WORKINGMEN.

The mission of the Daily People is to educate the working class in the principles of Socialism to that point where they will march to the ballot box as a class, annihilate the capitalist system of production, with its idle capitalist class on the one hand and its starving working class on the other, and proclaim

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC,

a republic in which those who wish to live by their own labor shall have abundant opportunity to live, while those who wish to live on the labor of others, as the capitalists and their parasites live to-day, shall be given the same option the capitalists now give the working class—the option to

GO TO WORK OR STARVE.

Every workingman and all other honest citizens should read the Dally People. Capitalism is tottering to its grave. The banner of the Social Revolution is already unfurled. The forces of Capitalism and the forces of Socialism are lining up, and when the time comes for the

FINAL TEST OF STRENGTH, the working class must be educated, organized, and disciplined. Educated, the working class must be educated, organized, and disciplined. organized, and disciplined, nothing can keep them from victory. The Daily People is this educating, organizing, and disciplining force. Every

workingman and all other honest citizens should read it. Subscription price-One year, \$3.50; six months, \$2; three me \$1; one month, 40 cents. Sample copies free.

THE CARPENTERS.

PLAYED AGAINST THE CABINET MAKERS. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BOSSES.

Conditions Existing in the So-Called Union-Treasuries Looted, Scabbing Going on, But the Walking Delegate Walks on Supremely Unconscious of All? on itself.

PROLOGUE.

(An Epitome of the Situation.)

The UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS -OF AMERICA is in a bad way financially. sumerically, morally, and otherwise, it in the condition of a house divided against itself. Torn as it is by dissension;racked by withdrawals and threats of withdrawal: frightened by runfors of high-handed robbery at headquarters: with one of its clerks in the general office pursued unsuccessfully by detecfires and a local treasurer suiciding last week after robbing his local union; with a financial report that has over \$7,000.00 accounted for in fishy looking items that no one can explain or understand; with the carpenters playing traitor to their brothers, the Cabinetmakers; fakir led and fakir driven, amidst a mass of corruption, the honest rank and file are suffering and despairing from the crimes of this organized scabbery and are waiting hopelessly for the inevitable smash up of their pure and simple union, that pretended to organize them against the capitalist but delivered them bound hand and foot to their cowardly foe

The above is the situation epitomized. To-der we take up the conditions in Brooklyn. Next Sunday we shall deal with it nationally.

This is the local tale told in chapters, CHAPTER L.

THE UNION SCARS UPON ITSELF. During last winter the locals in Brooklyn attached to the U. B. of C. & J., decided to present certain demands to the besses. These demands included a reduction in hours, and an increase in wages. On May first the carpenters presented their demands to the bosses and wen in most cases. To the intense disgust and dismay of the Cabinetmakers, they found that their demands were not presented in one solitary case, although they

in the same show, The cabinet makers hearing nothing from the bosses on May 1st went on strike, whereupon the bosses said: "We don't know why you are striking as we

belonged to the same national organiz-

stion; were represented in the same dis-

trict comicil; and, in many cases worked

have heard nothing from you or your When the buncoed cabinet makers demanded an explanation of this traitor-

ous conduct of the carpenters, they were told that they had not presented their demands in time. This excuse was worse than no excuse at all, for the reason that the paid business agent of the U. B. a labor fakir named Zeibig, in company with a member of the district council named Beatty, had received the demands of the cabinet makers one week before May 1st.

Naturally the cabinet makers continned to protest and insisted on having their demands presented. This was done at a later date and instead of gaining a trifle like the carpenters they won out in but a few shops and in no case was

the agreement fully lived up to.

In this emergency the district council carpenters until other men were put in

the cabinet makers' places.

Now ensued a period of joy for the bosses. The big non-union concerns, such as Bosserts that employs 700 men, turned out vastly more work than ever before to put this work up; THUS SCABBING
ON THE MEN WHO BELONGED
TO THEIR OWN UNION AND
WHOM THEY HAD TRAITOROUSLY BUNCOED ON MAY FIRST.
The district council of the U. B. in

The district council of the U. B. in an endeavor to hide their criminal conduct from the public gaze, and fearing the exposure that would ensue from the "Any work contracted for after Sep-tember I by non-union bosses would not by non-union bosses would not

be put up by union men."

The wise men in the union, those who looked on Organized Scabbery through dea of these fakir-bred and trained offi- This performance was builty applauddoing any thing but scab on the cabinet makers, and the result proved

them to be right.
Drive a sail right here and watch the

In Greenpoint there is an old firm wn as Young and Girard. Their shop was organized May 16 last. Recently they sent a letter to Union No. 32 teams this, saying:
they makers snowing that their principal this, saying:
"I object to this motion because some "I object to this motion because the "I object to the "I object to this motion because the "I object to the "I object to the "I object to this motion because the "I object to the "I object to the "I object net work that was being promptly put up by the union carpenters. He also said that if this was not stopped he would lock out the union cabinet mak-

on the same day, the consent of the council, eridence of the scabbing of the few fakirs dominate the ra

of many incidents that proves it to be

A member of No. 32, named Binder, testifies as follows: Bossert is putting un non-union work in the Public School at South Brooklyn. The attitude of the Business Agent Zeibig was called to this and he refused to stop the carpenters putting up the scale work despite their tween the two is that Burke acts as promise sween, reaching a graph of the carpenters of the two is that Burke acts as promise sween, reaching the carpenters of the two is that Burke acts as South Brooklyn. The attitude of the putting up the scab work despite their promise several months age. Zeibig said that he would bring it up before the district council, and although the counil met since then nothing has been done and the union(?) continues to scab it

Agrin. Bossert is putting in seals work at Hoyt street and Irving avenue school, and the union(?) carpenters are putting

Orr, whose men are striking now, is putting in lumber in Celtie Park, South the same time in the council. Taken all Brooklyn and the union (?) men are put- in all it would be hard to find the equal

and fourth avenue has union men putting up scab work Again: At Fergueon's shop at the cor

ner of Lee and Wallabout streets carpen; s work with non-union machine hands. although the agreement calls for a union shop.

Many more incidents of this sort might e given, and the tale would not be half told. There is a fast growing suspicion among the cabinet makers that Bossert, Young & Girard, Orr, Murray & Ha and the other big bosses are running scab shops, locking out the cabinet mak ers and causing strikes because of the experience they have had for years with abor fakirs, and the knowledge they have of the atter lack of solidarity in pure and simple trades unionism, so wonderfully depicted when one wing of the unjon buncoed the other on May first

Well may Mr. Bossert, Mr. Orr and Mr. Girard say with that other distinguished capitalist, M. A. Hanna: "These are my Labor Licutenants.'

CHAPTER II. BRAZEN CORRUP-TION RAMPANT IN THE UNION.

The evening papers of last Monday published a two stick story of the suicide of one Andrew Metzger, 1,131 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn. The real rea-son for the story was not given in any paper save the DAILY PEOPLE. In paper sale it was that he was \$450 short in his accounts with Local Union 32 of which union he had been treasurer up to the previous week. A few days earlier en who were on strike at Young & Girards held a meeting at Eckford Hall, | ism, on the sands of capitalism, they are Greenpoint. The question of paying some boys who came out with the men came up for discussion. The question was asked of the boys: "How much did you get the last time you struck in Young and Girard's?

"One dollar," was the respons-Why the union appropriated \$3," was

the cry from a dozen strikers.
"Oh, well, there is somebody making easy money," was the nonchalant remark of business agent Zeihig at this exposure of the robbery of children. Worse even who robbed the boys will not be molested if the union remains true to its traditions. The witnesses of the above scene are Joe Wonters and Bayerlein.

With the men robbed by the treas

The boys' robbed by some other fellow With the business agents drawing \$54 and expenses each two weeks, for doing nothing but looking pleasant and allowing the scabbery to go on, is it any wonder that the union is practically bank-Verily, organized scabbery, thy sign manual is corruption.

CHAPTER III. THE WALKING

DELEGATES.

The U. B. has two walking delgates business agents as they have renam ed themselves since the term has be one one of reproach instead of honor. because of the criminal conduct of the fakirs. The two gentlemen are a sight for the gods. Both of them are beautifully ignorant of anything pertaining to the genuine labor movement. peat, parrot fashion, worn out phrases pelonging to a dead and gone genration The only thing in life they can do grace treasurer and sign a receipt for their salary. They will cheerfully tell you that Socialism is a growing power, but they ing, when the quarantine officers went have not the remotest idea of what the to her. Socialist movement meaus. things have been claimed against them but their bitterest enemy or closest friend has never charged them with reading a line on the labor movement or indulging in one moments' thought. mightiest work is to scheme to their jobs, and their highest aspiration is to promote the scabbery above. With the assistance of their cronles in the district council they block any revolt of the rank and file as the following incident proves.

The cabinet makers had long been suspicious of the conduct of the two bus-

iness agents. They knew that some shops had been reported straight that were as crooked as ram horns. One men-Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist were as crooked as ram horns. One mem-Trade and Labor Alliance, declared that: ber of No. 32 (Bausch), went as far as to say that Boss Stone had non-uni men working for ...m. and he was not trouoled by the business agent when he said this, he made a suggestive motion with his hands behind his back implyed by the awakening union men. motion was then introduced by one of the honest delegates at the next district

conneil meeting:
"Any local may appoint a special agen for the purpose of investigating a shop and seeing that every thing is all right

brother might be appointed who had a spite against the boss and thus make

what remarkable solicitude for the would lock out the union cabinet masses. Of course the scabbery went on, and the union men were fired out by Young & Girard on last Monday week (January 14, 1961). The firm of James (January of the council." This the poor capitalist? If the boss is living up

usual labor fakir riff-raff with a couple of honest dupes to lend it a color of respectability. Delegate Burke has a politcal job in the fire department, can be seen from time to dressed in the Fire Depart Fire Department capitalist stoel-pigeon towards the rank and tile for his job, while Orr uses polities to get school jobs through a relative who is Tammany Commissioner of Education. It is reported that some of the del egates hold down political jobs in the Navy Yard as a reward for their pure and simple conduct. There is a single-tax anarchist named Ryan in the bunch who for his job and his book's interest at of the distict council for ignorance, Again: Haws shop at Degraw street stupidity, treachery and venality.

Placing Lucifer in the fabled golden streets were an easier task than boring from within with the on within with such a gang. Pull away from them and smash from without must be the way.

CHAPTER IV. O THE OUTLOOK.

"What of the future?" may be asked by those who are staggering through the sea of corruption and have not given up

"The future is all right," may well be the answer in the light of the S: T. &

L. A.'s work.
That there are troublesome times ahead with a storm brewing that must burst may be expected. The cloud that shows this storm come up in the form of a motion at the last meeting of the district council when the following resolu-Resolved. That it would be advisable

to request the cabinet makers to form another council so as to properly discuss their own affairs. It is the beginning of the end. It is the echo to Delegate Glennons cry in the

district council last March: "To hell with the cabinet makers, fire

them out."

It is the responsive throb to the sen timent long nourished by these pure and simple carpenters to throw the cabinet makers overboard, thinking thereby save themselves. But salvation not for such as they. Strand-as they are on the battered as they are on derelict of pure and simple trades unionengulfed by each wave of economic de velopment as it rises ever higher. But courage, ye class-conscious workingmen. The life boat of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is riding the storm and

is nearing you to save.

May you have the wisdom and the foresight to grasp the life line that we shall throw and pull you abourd to

safety-to life. FREDERICK, C. WOLF.

EMIGRANTS MUTINIED.

Starring Porto Ricans Compel Steamer to Put Back to Honolulu.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 23 .- The Porto Ricans who were taken from San Francisco by the steamship City of Peking arrived at Honolulu on January 16, the day prior to the sailing of the Aorangi for this port, and before night 116 had been transshipped on board the Hawaiian steamer Kilauca Hou to be taken to Kauia. This band of immigrants was described by one of the Honolulu papers as "the most sickly lot who ever came to Honolulu." The immigrants mutinied, and compelled the steamboat to put back to Honolulu.

The revolt of the Porto Ricans was caused by starvation. There was complaint about the food on the too crowded steamer on the voyage down, which was very rough, and happenings at Honolulu brought the trouble to a focus. On the arrival of the City of Peking late on the night of the 15th, she anchored outside the harbor and remained there till morn-

The Porto Ricans were marched out and prevented from getting their morning meal before inspection. Without breakfast they were put on the steamboats Ke Ah Hou and Helene, each one, man, woman and child being labelled with a tag to show what plantation they were consigned to. On the Ke Ah Hou there were 166 Porto Ricans. The vessel is not a large one and this is considered more than American shipping reguleft on this vessel at 2 o'clock in the afthe night before having been one bun and a small quantity of rice."

The emigrants expected that food

would be provided on the steamboat putting out to sea, but when they were well out and the cook had made no preparations for a meal they became desperate and one harangued the crowd in the native tongue. His speech seemingly fired them and one man drew a knife and rushed aft to the man at the wheel and threatened to kill him if he did not turn back to Honolulu. The others formed around, seemingly determined to have boat turned back.

Captain Olson, who was in command of the steamboat, ordered her put about at once and ran for Honolulu. On arriving he signalled for the police and by two officers, went out and endeavored the wheelman. The Porto Ricans pre vented his arrest. Finally food was given the Porto Ricans and this quieted them. Then a new start was made, po-lice eccompanying the steamer. Four hundred more negroes arrived at

ger 15. Some vigorous local objections ginning to be heard, as it is feared that the race conflicts experienced The evidence of the scabbing of the few fakirs dominate the rank and file, tarpenters on the cabinet makers is puing up on all sides. Here are a few the walking delegates consists of the Southern states may be repeated here.

"A GOOD WOMAN."

A FEW ITEMS FROM THE REIGN OF THE DEAD QUEEN.

"Of the Dead Nothing But Good," Yet the Truth, Even of the Dead, Is Always Good-Some Notable Incidents of Her

The obituaries of Queen Victoria may be summed up in one worl-fulsome they were from beginning to end a loud song of praise for her goodness, her wis dom, her state-craft, her charity, and her piety. She was lauded as the greatest of all possible sovereigns: the ideal woman the most marvelous of mothers; and the greatest trainer of children that ever walked across the human stage.

A few of the observations brought together will show the extent to which this nausciating drivel ran. President McKinley: "--illustrious sovereign, whose no ble life and beneficent influence have pro moted peace, and wor the affection of the world." T. De Witt Talmadge; "While Queen Victoria has been the friend of all art, all literature, all science, all invenall reform, her reign will be re

membered for all time and all eternity

es the reign of Christianity." Bryan

"Her personal virtues won for her th love of her subjects and the respect of the world." Archbishop O'Brien, of Hali fax: "-- some cord in the human heart hitherto untouched should be played upon and give voice to the new expression of Benjamir Harrison: sorrow." other death could have excited so general a sorrow. A mighty influence on the side of peace has been lost." Archbishop Gibbons: "-will send a thrill of sorrow through the world-because of the domes tic virtues of the woman." The New York Stock Exchange stopped its career of gambling and robbing for an hour, and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston told how sorry it was. In addition to this the "Journal" beat all contemporaries on the death, though several had the news on the street before it. Yards and vards were printed about her and there was a general chorus of praise Bishop Potter even going so far as to call her as great as Washington.

The whole of it may be summed un She was a good woman; she was a pious woman: she was a friend of humanity she was an advocate of peace. The las few years of her reign found her with clouded and enfeebled mind, so she may have been but slightly responsible for the course of events, but in order to get a consecutive account of her life we shall be forced to take the whole reign from the time she mounted the throne until she

Though she was a good woman be people suffered. Though she was a pious woman. Christianity was but a profes sion, or a cloak for misdeeds. Though she was friend of humanity, there was never a time when humanity suffered more, and she never once lifted her voice against the causes. Though she was an advocate of peace, her kingdom was constantly at war, usually with some small nation. Her kingdom took by force an held by force immense tracts of land. Her kingdom gave the lives of thousands of her subjects, in order that the empire might be extended, or that the limits of the empire might remain intact.

She was queen in more than theory. The Prince Consort says to her in one of his letters: "You are queen of the mightiest land of Europe. In your took an active part in the affairs of the realm. She was concerned in every act. and this part makes her guilt all the more glaring. Never, never before in the history of the world did a sovereign have a sovereign exercise it with more hypocritical brutality, with more calloused in difference or with more disastrons re-

Her private life may have been spotess. She may have been the paragon of virtue. But she was as cruel as her limited intenigence would allow. There is the case of the Lady Flora Hastings, an innocent woman whom Victoria market out for a scapegoat. She persecuted the same happened in the case woman. to desperation, and to suicide. It was not the Court had been convicted of and a sacrifice was demanded. - Victoria woman. The same happenedi n the case she needed money, and she went into did not kill herself, though she was for ever excluded from the Court. There is further, the fact that George Frederick Duke of York, put away the woman to whom he was married, put away his two children, that he migut take a wife more becoming his station in life. He did it against his own will, and his former wife was married to a naval officer, and her father was made an Admiral. All this may be purity and goodness, but it more nearly resembles an attempt to cover up one's own shortcomings.

Her piety was a monumental hypoclesy. She learned early in life the Eng lish method of ontward sanctity, and she added to this knowledge all her Teutonic

the most distinctive occurrence in this line. Then there were the several abortive anti-Roman movements. The great extending of the elastic nor formist conscience: the trading and the trafic of sinecures within the Anglican Church: the ignorant and brutal degradation and superstition of the masses the people: and the canting ignorance of

Talmage is guilty of the grossest nonsense when he speaks of her reign being marked for all time and all eternity as the epoch of Christianity. Her Court was noted for its covert debauchery and profligacy, for its wanton cruelty, and for mulcting gigantic sums of money to carry on its orgics. Her eldest son was profligate. Her advisers were spendthrifts. In such an atmosphere there she could not but suffer from the taipt. There was less religion in England than there has been since religion was first introduced there.

As a friend of humanity, she saw with no trace of emotion, upwardh of 14,000, 000 of her subjects die of starvation. She saw the working class die like rats in unhealthy trades. She saw, her solliers mowed down by contagious diseases She saw her sailors, in the navy, the merchant marine, and the fishing drowned by the thousands because of the risks they were forced to take, and be cause of the inadequate precautions taken o give them safety. Her friendliness to humanity did not once cause her to raise her voice against this state of affairs. She reactded it all with stoic carelessness, and she took it is a sign of God's approval of her nets.

Ireland suffered three times from r general famine, but the first one, in 1847, was the most widespread, and the most devastating. Two millions of human beings died from its effects, and two milfors more were forced to leave country. At first when the despairing cry-niese in the country, with anger. The "disaffected Irish," the Papistical Irish were once again fomenting trouble. They died by the wayside. They starved behind the They rotted in the ditches. They should be taught to rovident." The death continued. famine spread, and Victoria reluctantly acknowledged that there might be some want in the country. Then at last when thousands were dying each day, she sent donation of \$50,000 to the stricker on England of the time, an arraignmen that convicts society of the most hor-rible murder, enough PRODUCE WAS TAKEN FROM IRELAND DURING HOSE YEARS TO FEED A POP-ULATION TWICE THE SEIZE OF THE ONE STARVED. Capital must have its share, no matter what its source might be. Furthermore, during those years, England still continued to drain evenue from Ireland, and even the famine did not cause a let-up. Yet the humanity of Victoria shone brightly above all this disaster.

reign. A press dispatch the day before Victoria died says: "Lord Curzon cal-culates that the famine has cost about 750,000 lives since he became viceroy of India." That is curt, but running over the history of the past few years, cal-culating the whole number of deaths since the famine began, we have an appalling line of deaths due to English misgover ent, due to the dead Queen's of consideration, lack of humanity, lack of the least spark of kindliness was but a revival of what India had suffered before, Millions had died, for all that companies grew rich in the land, war flourished, millionaires were made, and the royal revenue waxed

toria, Queen of England and India, grew brighter and brighter. Undia, grew brighter unconsidered in the thoughts of most men, sparse of popula tion, but rich in the wealth of sea and land, was the most abused and wronged colony in existence. The coast people starved, or else were driven from the The settlers also died because want. Yet men made fortunes in the of wealth. While hunger oppressed the people, while they cried aloud for bread, the humanity of Victorio gleamed proud-

ly over the devastation and the death.

Forty thousand London children go to work breakfastless every morning. Twenty-five millions of women have been driven to prostitution during the last sixty years. Half of the agricultural laborers over the age of sixty died in the workhouse. Sixteen million children more far extending power, and never did came into the world in the workhouse. to capitalist disregard of the laws. Count less workers were killed in the factories. The factory hell of England was gorged were made, and as many italists were patted on the head to rise up Sir Something-or-other, the humanity Victoria could not but remain superior to the want and misery of nine-tenths of

The wisdom of the Queen, the care she exercised over her loving subjects, and the deep regard she felt for them are shown by her action during the sever al financial panies that swept over land. Did she raise her hand and say: "Curtail your expenses and give to the poor?" Did she offer any solution of the problem?" Did she do anything to prevent this occurring again? She was above such petty, such mun-

dace, such merely human acts, urged the Court to give sumptuous balls. Nero fiddled when Rome burned. The

starved. The most Christian court held carnival in their lighted banquet halls, while without, in the darkness, Death also revelled, and he had a whole nation for his banquet board. But the Queen's forethought, her consideration for her people, her desire to make their burdens less onerous by draining them still further to pay for all their feasts, made her humanity all the more noticeable.

all the brighter.
And who was this noble women in whom so much humanity concentrated? She was 200 pounds of vulgarity that lifted diseif four feet eight inches above the

cerned, it is all a mere ceremonial. The Oxford novement, which she hitterly opposed, and which concerned itself wholly with the outward trumpery of religion, her mouth was like the obliferated hole. of a plethoric doughnut. She was the embodiment of British society, its base-

ness and its hypocrisy.

Her reign did not see the enactment of a penal code, but it did see more ex-ecution for mere POLITICAL offenses, than the reign of many of her prodeces sors. They were in each case marked by the cold brutality of the outrage. Then was political suppression. There was political intimidation. There was endless political bad faith.

In this latter, Gladstone was the master mind. His cureer runs parallel to that of his Queen, and like her career it shares the gigantic duplicity of which a human being is capable.

Those who offended politically were

releutlessly crushed. There is not a single instance of a man who honestly and consistently placed himself in op position to the Queen who was not sun marily dealt with. The political history of her time is simply the tabulation of her acts of vengeance against those who became daugerous. At home this forms the most fruitful source of information on the subject of her "humanity." Well has she been called the "famin

Queen." The spectre of want is usually pictured as a gaunt being with hollow strangle its victims. But in this case the spectre of want is typified by the anwoman, basted with her own olly ef-fluvia, fed to the point of bursting rotund, repulsive, greedy, merc rotund the state of her kingdom. Compare her with the misery she looked so com-placently upon. Take the nausciating placently upon. words of eulogy pronounced upon her, and then study her reign. Well has she was the very harbinger of wor.

suca jewels in it: the Chinese War, 1830-42; Crimean War, 1854, Indian Mutiny, 1855-58; Second Chinese War, 1874; Afghanistan Zu'niand, Egyptian campaigns, Soudan, Boer wars, and numberless smaller campaigns against small tribes, to "restore order," to depos usurpers, in behalf of friendly tribes to settle boundary disputes, and to "im-press' would-be potentates. These wars cost 230,000 lives, and billions of money, if war can be computed in money.

Yet who can estimate the cost of war? Who can tell what a wife, a mother, or a young child loses when a man is shot Who can follow the results of death through all its windings, and car tell the far-reaching effects? In one life may be bound up the lives of many. One death may carry with it the suffer ing and death of scores. Who can estimate the cost of war in money England expended \$200,000,000 from he treasuries during the Crimean war, and yet that was but a small item. This war was caused by the double dealings of one of the Queen's prime ministers Palmerston. Read Karl Marx's master exposition of the life of this scoundrel. and you cannot but draw from it th inference that the Queen was surrounded by worthy followers.

Misgovernment, cruelty, and indiffer ence marked every act. She misgoverned her own island, and the terrible times that preceded the Chartest movemen prove this. Her people were continually in want. Her people were desperately poor, and yet with her sanction, and her prayers, the conquest and subjugation of foreign lands went on. Her acquisitions are as follows: First, and above all comes India.

which formerly was governed by the East India Company by authority from Parliament, down to the time of the mutiny. Only then did it pass directly under the direct administration of the crown. Other points and countries to be Cyprus, 1878.) Keeling Islands, (1857.) Labuan, (1846).) Perim, (1855.) Sarawak, (1888.) Basutoland, (1868.) Bechuanaland. (1885.) Berbera, (1884), Gold Const. (1861.) Lagos, (1861.) Matabeleland, (1888.) Natal, (1888), Kermadec Islands, (1886.) New Guines, (1884.) New Zealand, (1841), Queensland, (1859.) and South Australia, (1836.

Englands colonial possessions are three classes. First come the Crown culonies, like Gibraltar and Hong-Kong, which are controlled entirely by the home Government; second the colonies like Natal and Cevlon, which have representative government, in which the Crown re tains only the right to veto on legisla trol of public officers; and third, those like Canada ad Queensland, which pos sess responsible government, the home government having no control over any public officer, though the crown retains the right to veto on legislation. There are also protectorates, with governments more or less organized, under crown ad-There were two men who stood high

types of the modern Englishman, and and believe in the sanctity of the Queen. They are Peel and Gladstone. It was Peel who instituted that most mon-strous body of men known as the Irish who instituted that most Royal Contsabulary. It was Feel who prepared the way for the famine which occurred under Lord Russell. Gladstone kept the Irish people in a ferment for years by his hypocritical, his dastardly and equivocating policy. He was like Victoria in his canting, and his assumed Victoria leaves behind hed a worthy

successor. Her son Edward VII. has all the vices and all the habits of the He has ministered to them. He has nurtured them. He has developed them through the whole sixty years his life, and to-day he is the most hig developed roue in the United Kingdom. But no matter what his vices may be, he can never achieve the record for in flicting suffering that his mother did She was not a barbarian: she had not the mercy of one. His power will be cir-cumscribed. Her power was endless. How she used it the dead she left in her course can best testify. To their indict nent will be added the indictment o wronged working class, the hungry children, the outcast, and the robber and plundered in abitants of every clim on the globe.

A Select List of

Socialist Books

For the Workingman and the Student.

The following books are recommended y the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party to those desiring to know what Modern Socialism is. The evolution of society from Slav-ery through Feudalism to Capitalism is

a necessary part of the science of So-cialism, and the growth of the Trade Unitoh and the Labor Movement generally are closely connected it. A number of standard A number of standard the History, Political Economy, and History, Political Economy, and and the development of various social institutions are therefore included in this

The Working Class Movement in

Bax and Morris: Woman in the Past, Present and

Future. Paper Connolly, James: Erin's Hope: The End and the

Means De Leon, Daniel: What Means This Strike? liance versus the "Pure and Simple" Union. A Debate with Job

The Development of Socialism
From Utopia to Science
The Development of Socialism
from Utopia to Science, with an Introduction on the Materialist Conception of History and an

Appendix on Primitive Property

The Manifesto of the Communist

Gronlund, Lawrence: The Co-operative Commonwealth Cloth 1.00
The Co-operative Commonwealth

gradman, H. M.: Economics of Socialism. Cloth. . 1.20 Commercial Crises of the Nine-teenth Century. Cloth 1.00 Socialism and Slavery

Marx's Theory of Value

Hyndman and Morris:

A Summary of the Principles of Socialism Joynes J L .

The Socialist Catechism 45 Kautsky, Karl: Lafargue, Paul:

The Evoltion of Property. Cloth 1.00 The B Lasalle, Ferdinand:
The Workisman's Program18

No Compromise History of the Paris Communa,

Discourse on Free Trade Revolution and Counter-Revolu-

festo on the Paris Commune.

Secret Diplomatic History of the
Eighteenth Century

The Poverty of P. dosophy, a re-

ply to Proudhon's "Philosophy Poverty" Cloth.......... 1.02 Life of Lord Palmerston 25 Marx and Engels: Manifesto of the Communist

Ancient Society 4.00 Plechanoff, George:
Anarchism and Socialism. Cloth .40
Quelch and Wright:

Debate Sanial, Lucien: The Socialist Almanac

The Meaning of Socialism 10

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2-6 New Reads St., New York.

Socialism and the Single Tax. A

WEEKLY PEOPLE,

Published by the Socialist Labor Party, at 2,4 and 6 New Rende St., P.O. Box 1576. Telephone, 129 Franklin.

EVERY SATURDAY. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS Invariably in advance

 Bingle Copy
 02

 Six months
 25

 One year
 \$0.50
 Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 3 cent a copy; 500 or more, 3 cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communica-tions will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES. In 1888..... 2,068 In 1892.....21,157



"I shall consent (says the capitalist) that is left to you in return for the trouble I take of J. J. ROUSSEAU. commanding you."

TEMPERING THE SWORD.

There is a certain line of argument which frequently crops up in the letters that come to this office from friendly sources, and yet betray so fundamental a misapprehension of the organic development of the organized Socialist force, now going on in the country, that the matter deserves consideration.

These correspondents, according to their different temperaments, express their loathing or the several bodies and individuals that are harassing the rear and flanks of the Socialist Labor Party. and like thorns are lacerating it; and the conclusion is unanimous with them that these individuals and bodies are "doing mischief"; hence, there is a unanimous expression of hatred for them. It is against the wrongfulness of the conclusion that "mischief is being done" by such elemnts that a word of warning is timely. The "mischief" being disproved, the resulting hatred should fall with

It is undeniable that the calumnies, the fraud, the blackuardism, the pettiness, the treason, the cowardice, that have constituted the only weapons wherewith the motley-crew of Labor Fakirs, Kangaroos, and "intellectual" riff-raff have assailed and continue to assail the S. L. P., brand the whole pack as physical, moral and intellectual degenerates. It is undeniable that their conduct is loathsome. But it does not follow from this that they are "doing mischief." Undoubtedly mischief is their only purpose; but neither does it necessarily follow that the evil purpose of the sinner determines the total effect of the sin. That Providence, whose ways are so often found to be inscrutable, presides also with ways of its own over the organic development of great historic movements. such as the Socialist Movement in this generation, and, in ways of its own, accomplishes its beneficent purpose,

Of no ordinary metal or temper must the Sword be, that, wielded by the Proletariat, will strike the shackles off the limbs of Humanity, and carve out the Socialist Republic, Any alloy of dross would threaten it with breaking in two and with missing its purpose at the mosy Is the Socialist Labor Party. Whosoever was dross in its ranks, and well it is he be absorbed away; whosoever can be kept away from it, is not yet of it, would he be yet kept aloof. Churned in the fied, and rendered fit for absorbtion, and will ultimately merge indispolubly with the Sword of the Social Revoltion.

The Sword of the Social Revolution in America is now being deliberately forged and tempered. In the scheme of Providence there is a place and a mission for the thorn, that, thrown into the fire the' it means to devour, aids in its way the work of tempering and parifying, while itself crackles in the farrace and is consumed into oblivion.

A RETURN TO "APPEAR ANCES "

The recommendation contained in the report, transmitted last Friday to Coagress by the President on the situation In the Philippines, may be said to mark an epoch in the War-Hurrah pelicy of mendation marks the turning point where our rulers' return to their policy of "Appearances."

The bolley of "Appearances" is a policy that makes its debut with the prefers to have something rather that overthrow of Fendalism and the rise nothing. Such establishments grow in of Capitalism. Both Fendalism and concentrated industrial power of Capi-Capitalism, being grounded on oppression, rule with a mailed hand. But there is this difference: Feudalism smites with a mailed hand, and wants you to know M: Capitalism smites with a mailed absence of "prosperous conditions" is suf-

hand, but don't want you to know it, it conceals the mail in a glove of velvet. Feudalism, consequently, has an open face, it is frank, it disdains "Appearances;" Capitalism, on the other hand, is hypocritical, it revels in false pretense, "Appearances" is its mask.

This explains the wooden-Indian immobility of face with which the capitalist proclaims zeal for work, while he practises sloth; with which he declaims on his love for the workingman, while he shoots him down in the back; with which he lectures on equality before the law, while he legislates the toilers out of Court; with which he speechifies on the "sacredness of the family," while he rends it in twain and pollutes it; with which he sermonizes on honesty, while he practises chicanery; with which he discourses on peace while he wades through slaughter to rapine. All these manifestations of hypocrisy are established "social institutions" with Capitalism: of the last, the world witnessed a glaring spectacle during the last week. when speeches were made, resolutions passed and songs sung to her "peaceloving, humane qualities," at the bier of you may have the honor of serving me, on con- a queen, whose long reign literally dilion that you surrender to me the little that dripped with human gore, and whose eyes were closed in death to the funeral dirge of her murderous musketry in South Africa. It is now nearing three years since one

> of these "Appearances"-the "Appearauce" of love for peace while practising carnage-was here temporarily suspended. A War-Hurrah policy was given the right of way. The nation was made to swagger in military uniform. The exigencies of Capitalism temporarily required the fanfare of War. The people had to be intoxicated to their own undoing The rattle of arms slone was thought efficient. And so it went on for nearly three years. The public mind was treated every morning to a griddle-cake plate of fried Filipinos, and every evening to a desert of "American Prowesses. But this could not continue. The Filinipos refused to accommodate our American capitalists; on the other hand, our own people got tired of "prowessing" with their blood for the benefit of valorous absentees. This change in the public mind has been noticed by our rulers: they are now acting upon it. And thus it comes that now, right upon the heels of the passing of a bill for an increased army to put down the "Filipino Rebellion." with the American government in possession of just 420 military posts on the Islands, and the whole territory. outside of those 420 small posts, ablaze against our domination .- now and under these conditions the President, with wooden-Indian immobility of face, speaks of "peace being restored on the Islands" and recommends legislation for "civil" instead of "military control."

The War-Hurrah game having run its course, our capitalist Government now re-dons the mask of peace, and resumes the policy of "Appearances."

Rule by "civil government" will be talked; rule by carnage will be acted.

A COMMON ERROR.

The statement is cropping up with great frequency in the reports from Labor meetings that a "demand for higher wages," backed, if necessary, by a strike is "warranted" in this or that specific shop because of the "prosperous conditions" there. This reasoning is false. and it is mischievous.

The reasoning is false because it procritical moment. That Sword in America | ceeds from the theory that, if "conditions means that the employer is pocketing larger revenues, and, consequently, there is a larger marcin to share up between dross in its make-up, and well it is employer and employees. "Prosperous conditions" are by no means indications outer melting-pot of experience, much of of larger pocketings by the employer; the bulk of these elements is being puri- they may be accompanied by smaller pocketings than under less "prosperous conditions." The politico-pharisaic dictum "no one can grow rich by legislaout of it.

tion" has had all the stuffing knocked In the development of society a point has been reached where it is frequently hard to determine the exact point at which the Legislative hall ends and the factory, mill or yard begins. The politician and the employer have been drawin, together. They are depending ever more upon each other. Thus the emplover is acquiring ever more "partners" with whom he has to share his profits. and without whom he would be driven ont of business altogether. , Under these the nation; along with that, the recom- circumstances, increased "prosperous conditions" may, and frequently do, ge accompanied with decreased final pocketings by the employer, who naturally tal; by his political connections the employer gains might; nevertheless, the margin from which the sharing with

Labor is concerned has declined. If the

ficient "warrant" to abstain from a "demand for higher wages," the presence of such conditions does not necessarily offer better prospects.

But besides being false, as partly grounded on ignorance of the trend of things, the reasoning is mischievous, as partly grounded on the false assumption that Labor and Capital are "partners." or "brothers." The principle that presides over the "division" between employer and employee is not one of economic equality, implied in the worl "partner," nor is it the principle of affection implied in the word "brother." The presiding principle excludes wholly both the idea of equality and of affection: it is the principle of ruthless Usurpation, of cruel One-sidedness. The capitalist is a usurper of power; with the club of capital, which he has pilfered and highwayrobbed the workingman of, he makes the "division," that is to say, despoils his employees. Absurd is then the notion that the changes of the despoiled for a larger share depend upon the "prosperous conditions" of the despoiler! Just the reverse, if anything.

The "warrant" for a demand for higher wages lies in the relation between employer and employee, the spoiler and the spoiled. The demand, in order to be successful, must be permanent; it must he like a flag of defiance nailed to the fore, and guiding the way to a continuons struggle, in which the strike at the outer ditches of shop is supplemented by the battle at the hustings, until the capitalist fort of Public Powers is stormed by Labor, and the despoiling capitalist class is thrown over the walls.

TAKE NOTICE AND TAKE WARN. ING.

An explosion has taken place in the camp of that "Holy of Holies,"-the Trade Union movement of the pure and simple brand. Whoever does not yet quite appreciate the nature of this Old Style or British Trade Union should hasten to turn his telescope upon Cincinnati. He can now see there "the genuine thing in operation." By the light of the sparks that fly in that conflict of "genuine Unionists" he will be able to gain quite a number of photographs of many a feature of the beast.

The United Brewery Workmen is an organization affiliated with the A. F. of L., and has a branch named Beer drivers' Union No. 175, located in Cincinnati. Also directly affiliated with the A. F. of L. is the International Teamsters' Union, and it also has a branch located in Cinninnati. Teamsters' Union No. 13. Both organizations, together with their branches, are, accordingly sister organizations, being constituencies of the same central body, the A. F. of L.

On general principles one might be led predicate upon these facts the strongest bond of solidarity: the solidarity that is claimed for Old Style- Unionism. strengthened by the added solidarity supposed to flow from central unity. At any rate, one would think that the "scab" or "scab methods," said by such organizations to be the characteristics of "opposition Unions" would be here conspicuously absent. Such is the theory with the unsophisticated. The facts, telling a different tale, are now talking in very obstreperous language through the lungs of these "Unionists." Sifting the facts, as well as one can out of the volumes of wild and ribald denunciation, frequently punctuated with the epithet "scab," this is what's happening:

Beerdrivers' Union No. 175 and Teamtrade. Animated by the ignorance of the Labor Question that their pure and simple officers cultivate, the membership of the two organizations look upon the Union merely as an "Employment Bureau": each member seeks to get a job, and, if he fails, he blames his officers (with perfect right, be it admitted.) The pressure upon the officers for jobs, the denunciation of them by their blinded pupils, the rank and file, push these officers to the next logical step, to wit, "deals" with the employer. The officer presently blossoms into a Fakir. Originally chosen to watch against and fight the employer, he becomes the employer's agent-a Labor Lieutenant of the capitalist in the Union. In consideration of the services that these Fakirs render the employer, the employer renders other services to the Fakirs. Thus the national and subaltern officers of the United Brewery Workmen have long ago been essentially advertising agents, pullers-in, in some cases, "gougers and "bruisers" for certain brewerles and combinations of breweries; in return for these services the employer helped the Fakirs by putting them in the way of dues. He would "consent" to the Fakirs' organizing his browery workingmen and ordered these to join. In that way the Fakirs were enabled to pacify the clamor of their members, or to

This style of "Labor Movement" can. in the nature of things, establish no permanent relations. Capitalist development itself takes charge of the law that undermines such relations, through the

hush it with potent threats.

increasing number of displaced workingmen. One of the inevitable manifestations of this undermining process is the rising of new pure and simple "Unions," or "Employment Buereaux," upon lines that cross those of existing ones, and not infrequently run upon close parallel lines. Teamsters' Union No. 13 is one of these.

Born out of and carefully nursed in the same ignorance of the Labor Question as her elder sister, Teamsters' Union No. 13 developed her Labor Fakir officers upon the identical lines that did Beerdrivers' Union No. 175. What these and their national officers had done to keep their places and line their nests. could be and was done also by the national and local officers of Teamsters' Union No. 13. They became approved Lieutenants of the employers, and demanded from these reciprocal services. It seems the brewery employers in Cincinnati had, just now, more use for the Teamsters' Fakirs: or, perhaps the employers felt nauseated by the bombastic pretences of Socialist knowledge and purity that characterizes the Organized Scab bery of the United Brewery Workmen;however that may be, the employers now did for the Teamsters exactly what they had done before for the brewery men: they granted their "consent" to the former to organize the men, and ordered them to join the Teamsters.

That is the story in a nutshell. And thus it happens that the officers of the Brewery Workers and the officers of the Teamsters-both affiliated with Gomper. -are in each others' hair: each set throw ing bouquets at the employers who stand by it, and each set, with perfect justice, hissing "scab" at the other -- a picture of pure and simple "solidarity."

The pure and simple Union cannot unify the Working Class. Such organizations are becoming more and more what these brewery organizations are .children of the temporary interests of the employer, footballs kicked and rolled according to his whim.

The only organization of Labor that can unify the working class on the economic field is the Socialist Trade & La bor Alliance, which, built and firmly kept upon the lines of the class struggle between the Working Class and the Capitalist Class owes its existence, not to the good will of the employer, but to that soundness and sternness of con victions, put into practice, that make it dreaded bota by the Union-building capitalists, and the Capitalist-built "Unions,"-such as Messrs, Zorn, Bechtold and other worthies are now officering, and Messrs. Kurzenknabe, Franz and other worthies officered before them.

Professor Elisha Gray, who died recently, was one of the many men who claimed to have invented the tele phone. Bell, through his superior manenvering, was able to gather to himself all the profits, and also to drive from the field all those who laid any claim whatever to the invention. His part in perfeeting the telephone was really very small, as the telephone, like all other machines, was but the cumuation of numerous other devices, and the work of thousands of men living in different countries, and even in different centuries. The fact that Bell had been his own private berefit, is simply another one of the innumerable crimes committee in the matter of inventions. He holds he has reaped a fabulous fortune from it and yet his work in connection with per fecting the instrument was a mere trifle.

Little does the world know the extent to which it is being "bettered." Papers, magazines, and books flow in an uninterrupted stream from the press and still society goes on grinding, moiltoiling, and wronging; but for all that there is the steady, sturdy persistent struggle forward, as exemplified in the Socialist Labor Party, and as voiced in its publications. The latest "Social Ideals," It comes from Elgin, Ill. It is not radical; it is not conservative: "its sole mission is to teach," but it neglects its mission woefully, unless it has other means than this little magazine. The ideas in it are sapless, tasteless, aged, and mildewed. The stuff might appear in the journal of the "Christian Endeavor." a high-school paper, or the patent inside of a one-sixeenth volt country newspaper. Even not seem to know wh it exists, and life is too short for othe persons to study out the reason. If its parents are honest they will do penance for this issue, and firmly resolve never to sin in the same way again. If they do not do so, they will remain unfor-given, and their little error will go down to cternal perdition.

The "Ruskin College Movement" about which one hears so much and sees so little, is a side line with various chairless college professors and various pulpitless clergymen. As far as it can now be located it travels under the hat of Walter Vrooman. When the opportune time comes he will deposit it in some out of the way place, along with so many other of his deposits in his long and variegated career, and the "great work" will be accomplished. What its purpose is no man knows. Why it should be founded no man has yet told us. The economics taught in the colleges and uni versities of this land are bad enough to satisfy the most exacting and fastidious advocate of capitalim Any chance econ-omics that the "Ruskin College" might ring in on us possibly would be a little more advantageous to capitalist society, but we doubt it. Mr. Voorman, the head,

body, and tail-especially tail-of the movement is best known by his failure to establish the so-called "George Elliot

The "deep sympathy" which is an-nounced as being felt in Ireland because of Victoria's dissolution, must have been made to order. It is only a little over a year ago that Ireland was threatened with famine, and the whole of the peasantry and the working population were recorded as suffering the direct want It is over half a century ago that she was first called the "famine queen," and the history of her reign has made good the name. India has been in a chronic state of starvation for the past ten years: Ireland has not forgotten the errible conditions that existed in 1847 which resulted in the death of 2,000,000 the South African provinces will not soon forget the draining to which they were subjected, and the results thereof. Her life is a condensed history of capitalism and its degrading and brutalizing results Ireland "feels deeply," we doubt not.

After several years' work, the In dustrial Brotherhood has succeeded in getting \$1,389,160 worth of the "pledges." It needs \$100,000,000 "pledges." It needs \$100,000,000 worth of something besides pledges before it can start its co-operative com-menwealth. Of the \$1,389,160 pledged, \$43,19 has been paid in. Besides this dues, subscriptions to the paper run in the interests of the I. B., and donations have been collected, but all the money has gone to pay the salary of Mr. Lermond. The greatest victory the I. B. has yet won was when F. G. R. Gordon "endorsed" the I. B., and "sent in his pledge." Those pledges are a great thing. A man could not live on them, but they are a splendid means to use in acquiring substantial coin of the realm from innocent mental fledgings.

The Santa Domingo Improvement Company of New York declared that the government of Santo Domingo has nothing whatever to do with customs and duties collected, and that any act of this government relative thereto is null and void. The Improvement Company will attempt to take into its own hands the work of running affairs in order that it may not be discriminated That is the shortest way out of the difficulty. No government should be allow ed to stand in the way of business; and as a matter of fact no government does. It was rather a bold stroke on the part of the Improvement Company, but it will be successful because the Company has behind it the United States government There may be some opposition on the part of the Santo Domingans, in which event we shall probably hear that our manifest destiny has been pointing a finger in that direction.

Political and Economic.

Socialism has arrived in Evansville, Indian, as there a paper makes its ap-pearance, and it favors the Social Democratic Party. Its name is "Justice " and it is the official organ of Edward Miller's cash grocery store. Its plan of action is simple. It publishes a coupon which is good for ten per cent. discount on every dollar's worth of canned tomatoes, flannel, dish pans, blueing, etc., purchasoperative commonwealth, but to while away the time en route, Mr. Miller publishes "Socialistic" articles from In gersoll squibs or religion, and criticism on Spiritualism and other "short It is not a very large paper, but in its four diminutive pages there is a complete reflextion of the Social Demo cratic party.

"The Direct Legislation Record" which Mr. Eltwell Pomeroy is editor, says that the Social Democratic party has inherited some of the "intolerance" of the Socialist Labor Party, and that the views of one on Direct Legislation can be taken as the views of the other. Mr. Pomeroy was hailed as a "Socialist," and at once came out for Bryan, so from that we may conclude that the views of Bryan, in Mr. Pomeroy's opiniou, are "identical" with those of So-cialists. From this we conclude cialists. that Mr. Pomeroy neither knows what Socialism is, nor has he any inclination to find out. The Direct Legislaferendum Sullivan dropped out of sight, for a few freaks who have nothing els: to do. As it has made no headway as a separate movement, we are content to allow it to go unnoticed, but Mr. Pomeroy is most certainly not an authority the views of the Socialist Labor Party, nor is he competent to judge whether or not its views are the as those of the Social Democratic party. In confusing the two he proves him self ignorant of the principles of both.

"The Pueblo Courier" is in every way an organ of the Organized Scabbery crew that dominates the pure and simple trad es union. Its stupidity, its duplicity, and its inability to see a contradiction even when it appears in the same column, are glaring. It has an editorial in the issue of Jan. 18th on "An Un-American Contract." The "un-American contract" is the 'effect' that the employees of said company will sever all connections with unions. The next editorial beneath is that there is a "bright outlook" for labor legislation this year! So there is! so there is! There was a bright outlook when workingmen were allowed to band together for mutual protection, but the bright outlook has dimmed somewhat of late. It would not be quite as dim were labor skates like Coates. Editor of the "Courier," and Lieutenant-Governor of Colorado relegated to their proper pos ition in the fakirs' pillory.

Rubach Fund.

Previously acknowledged\$13.00 Dave Thompson, Stonboro, Pa.....50 N. Van Kerkvoorde, Sloan, N. Y. 1.00 B. O'Toole, New York 1.00 Otto Sorensen, Brooklyn...... 14th Assembly District, New 1.50 York

DECEPTION'S BACK-ACTION.

The sad case of Frank Britton was good enough for him. Time had laid its chilling hand upon his brow, and his once roseate hair began to turn grey. It struck him as being extraordinary such a thing should happen to him, as it never happened before, so he entered into a conspiracy with a neighboring druggist to return to his hair the colo which it had lost. The rest is a dismat tale. When the hair realized the ig-nominy heaped upon it, it tarned all colors. Sometimes it was red, some-times it was green, and other times it was merely a modest and retiring robin's egg blue. Though age had sapped some of Mr. Britton's former charms, when his hair commenced to turn in so many directions, he at once began to be an object of interest to the ladies. They wished to know how it was done so they could avoid it.

Now there is a great moral bound up in all this. Freshness and juvenility are not in themselves, always desirable A youth may be tremely fresh, but not nearly as much so as the giddy sexagenarian who thinks he is young merely because he runs a lead comb through his hair, or tries to hide it beneath a compound of copperas water, vaseline, and a gouty air spryness. The evaporated young man. the young man to whom the world and all its secrets, its pleasures, its hysterical joys, and its tears, are but a bore. is a nulsance and a fit subject as the angle of reflection for the largest sized missile at han!, but even he is less a fallacy than the Dresden china gentleman who simpers like a sixteen year old miss, when he should be sitting in silent and sober contemplation as becomes his age.

Timeliness is good, but assumed youth is never timely. The proprietors of the roving fruit markets often make a new and bright looking apple out of a on it and polishing it with their bandannas. Despite its up-to-date appearance it is both sapless and tasteless. It is a fraud and a deception. It is a Mr. Frank Britton with his restored hair.

Now Mr. Britton met with a slight ac cident when he applied a renovator to his worn and dilapidated thatch. Some of the fluid fled down his neck and built for itself a beard in the small of his back: some of If fell on his chin and ousted a beard that it found there a few drops alighted on the tip of his ear and raised there the standard of revolt in the form of a hassock of hair. Above all, the hirsutic elexir left Mr. Britton pie-bald, and if there is one thing in the world that he dislikes more than another it is to be pic-bald. For this reason he felt called upon

to sue the drug company and attempt to charge them \$25,000 for depilatory services, restoring hair, renovating beard, and infusing a jamboreeic rainbowesque aspect into such hair as it did not re-move. He i foolish. Unless he is too to heart and accept such snowy hairs Even as they were, they much exceeded in beauty and use a bottle. Why did he not wear a switch, or a wig, or a topec, or better still, why did he not shave his head, and make people think he was a highbinder? He did none of these things.

simply poured a concoction on all head. and expected that his hair would be born again. Now that was rank deception. Recent hair is an excellent item of wearing apparel. It is pleasing. and it has its advantages in many ways. But it must be genuine, or else no faith should be placed in it. Mr. Brit-ton was undoubtedly led into his predicament by reading the New York whose enterprise frequently leads it to print the news before it have pens, or to reprint the news as contemporaneous when it is already a ple of Tammany Hall. matter of history. Mr. Britton's resdential hair may be what at the knees, it may have unable to carry through a dance with good grace, or may have unfitted its upholder for anything but a youthful part in a comic opera, but nevertheless it was truthful, it was abiding, it stood by him when other hair refused to do by him when other hair refused to do so. He threw over the old love for the sake of the new, and he found that all sake of the new, and he found that all specific its may be.

The may be makes of the makes

is made to define Mr. Britton's nation ality. He does not show his true colors, though he now has several, and persons who raise feathers on the back of their necks are always difficult to place. Supposing some rural advocate of rotation in crops should see the work done by Mr. Britton in this line, and claim him as a brother. Supposing a merman with bright green locks should note the Britton wears in part, and should invite him down to lunch. Sup-pose a chemically pure checker-boarded horse should neigh at Mr. Britton, thinking him a fellow victim. Suppose any one of the thousand possible contingencies and you simply have a state ment of the trouble to which Mr. Britton left nimself open by his attempt

to decieve the eye.

There is a great moral in these attempts made by young ladies who wish hand-inlaid complexions, and men who wish the outward accidents of youth. It is that though you may escape pie baldness, you still cannot place a new head over an old stomach: further, you do not improve the wine by placing a new cork in the bottle: furthest, a man's primitive accumulation of wool is much more to be desired than the exceeding richness that comes out of a chemical compound.

The stenographic report made by B. F. Keinard of the Trade Union debate, held at New Haven, Conn., November 25 last, between Daniel De Leon, representing the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party, and Jon Harriman, representing the "Pure and Simple" Trade Union and the Social Democratic Party, is now ready for de-

Price. 5 cents a copy; three dollars per



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN .- Great is

UNCLE SAM .- To judge by the previons stupidities of his that have provide ed cheers from you, he must have dumitted some new and egregolus bunter.

B. J.-Do you call that salutatory in his new paper, "The Commoner," blunder? U. S.-To tell you the truth I have

been too busy to read it. R. J.-Oh, you ought to read it : is good!

U. S.-Give me some of its grand points. B. J.-It is grand all the way through

U. S.-It surely can't be such a procession of grand points that you would be at loss which to pick out? B. J.-It is a grand procession of grand points. But, yet, I'll pick but

U. S .- Good!

B. J.—He says: The middle class is the common people; the common people are called 'the middle class' because paupers and crunials are excluded the one hand, while on the other had some exclude themselves because wealth, or position or pride of birth.

U. S.—Is that what Bryan actually says?

B. J.—Yes, isn't it grand? U. S.—And is that the way he de-des the classes? B. J.-Yes. U. S. puts his arms akimbo and

B. J.-Is that division of the classes so wrong? U. S.—You know something about

borses, don't you?

R. J. - Yes,
U. S. - Suppose I were to classive horses this way: Horses are divided into mares, mustangs, ponies and swift

runners.

B. J. (a smlie suffusing his face.)

That would be a most idiotic classifica-

tion. U. S.—And so is Bryan's division

the classes.

B. k.—How would you divide to classes? How would you define to common people?

U. S.—The term "common people" to common than "the good people" of mation's favorites," or "the younter of Amercia" or so many other not nation's favorites," or "the younter of Amercia" or so many other sectorms. They are figures of special strophes in declamation.—

B. J.—Even so. Why couldn't see expressions be turned into scientific terms.

terms?

U. S.—For the very simple reason that none of such terms defines a fact; they are all conclusions depending upon the taste, notion or fancy of him who uses them. A scientific term depends upon none of these. It covers a concrete fact, neither more nor less, and conveys the identical idea to all who understand the subject. Those other terms exercises. subject. Those other terms convey as many ideas as there are moods and farcies. The "good people" of the Prohibitionist surely are not the "good people".

B. J. (ponders a while).—I grant that.
But Bryan called "the common people"
the "middle class." This term is a scientific one. How about that?
U. S.—The term is all right but the
application he makes of it is rhetorical,
not scientific.

B. J.-Very well. U. S.-Constant

U. S.—Consequently there can be acquestion of "criminals" or "panpers," meaning criminals, nor of "position" or of "birth." All these terms and categorials.

of "birth." All these terms and categories drop.

B. J.—Then what remains?

U. S.—The people upon whom the system of production depends.

B. J.—Are they all of one class?

U. S.—No. In feudal society they fell into two classes: landlord and tenant.

B. J.—And now?

U. S.—They fall into three: Capitalist class, middle class and working class of proletariat.

proletarint.

B. J. (scratches his head).—And what

U. S.—The capitalist is he who live by virtue of his ownership of a sufficient amount of capital to enable him to det competition and to skin the working

competition and to skin the working competition and to skin the working class.

B. J.—Hang him!

U. S.—The working class is made up of people who have no capital to live on, who, therefore, can not evercise their labor-power and earn a li ing without they sell themselves in wage slavery to the man or concern that has capital. The workingman, accordingly, must submit to be robbed of his product. Under this system he gets but a small fraction of what he produces as wages, the resist is stolen from him as profits. That the mark of the working class.

B. J.—And what about the middle class.

Class?

U. S.—The middle class is a class that has some capital enough to enable it to prevent being ground down by the capitalist through competition.

B. J.—And is that the class that Brans and short of the working class but not enough to enable it to prevent through competition.

B. J.—And is that the class that Brans and short of the working class as the part of the winddle class, as he makes the common people" his proteges, he is become on people when a stand for?

U. S.—In so far as he makes the common people" his proteges, he is become of the "middle class," a class that made and will vanish, being a transition class that has its future behind it, your Brans that has its future behind it, your Brans is a crack-brained Don Quixote.

B. J. scratches his head hard.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in the mider an assessed name, will attach such same to their communications, besides the own signature and address. None ther will be recognized 1

A Thrilling Testimonial.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-The writara few days ago was in the store of a DAILY PROPER advertiser when a young lady entered, saying: "I wish to some goods; I am a Socialist and buy some feeds; I am a Socialist and rame here because you advertise in the DAHLY PROPERTY. In a short time customer and salesman returned to 570, cash 850; the balance C. O. D. The customer, I, found, had come about eight miles in the crowded city of New

Tark to make her purchase.

I also learned that it was a common think for people to travel ten or twenty blocks to spend twenty-five cents with the advertiser.

That he also received blocks to spand twenty the cents with the advertiser. That he also received cash mail orders from western States, Washington and Arizona and expected more as the senson opened, "All through advertising in the DAHLY PEOPLE, New York, Jan. 26.

Biographics --- Wm Butscher, "Nat'l Sec'y "

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-Now that I notice Mr. William Butscher has started to issue communications to the So-

132 of Brooklyn to the C. L. U. of R. G. H. Gordon prevailed on John Philips, "Democrat," from Hatter's Union, and president of the C. L. U., that the Social Democratic Mr. William Butscher thus got in. Once in. Mr. Butscher went forth like a Mesand I was one of those operated on. In he consumed three and a half hours, one and a half pecks of cigarettes, and the

entire floor on a rocking-chair in trying to "convert me to Socialism."

He gave me to understand that he was a member of the Democratic party. For, said he, the interest of the Democratic party is the nearest allied to the working class, inasmuch as "both of then are struggling with the trusts for supremacy.". Then he went on to prove further that the Democratic party was the nearest allied to the working class by dring the material of which the Democratic party is made-viz., Mr. Brewster is a real Socialist: Mr. Grout, the political tool of Boss McLaughlin and moral brother of John Y. McKane. This Mc Kane, he claimed, was the best Socialist America had ever had; but conditions made him what he was. He spoke of William J. Gaynor as nonpareil on the social question. He denied that this Judge Gaynor had aided the Brooklyn trolley company in defeating the con-ductors and motormen in their great lf. Gaynor's accepting a block of trollev stock from the Brooklyn trolley company after the strike was lost to th workmen: whether this had no signifi-cance. He said: "Oh, anybody may ne cept such a present under the presen

was very near at band, saving that there were already several revolutionary par When told to name them, he The Democratic party, because it fights capitalist concentration of wealth; the marchist party; and the Socialist Party, which will soon be a very strong evolutionary party." Then he accused De tapable of being a leader of a movement like the Secialist Movement.

look at this check; does the workingman not pay taxes? This goes out of the

logical—that is:
"No matter how small the number th

The Leon gang' will be reduced to, they will always act as a watch-dog to corrupt persons in other organizations."

1. BOOKMAN.

"133 North Sixth Street; Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 20, 1901.

Rats Desert a Sinking Ship. To the DAILY PEOPLE.-The "Social Debauchery," having received a et-back in Haverhill, it is now amusing to watch the scarring exodus from that faking iden city of the horde of obscene marples, who for two years have there battened on the misguided workers,

John C. Chase, after having exploited. let the majoralty clinic, a still more lu-cative position as drammer for a whole-tile shoe concern, promptly skips the ty the moment he mosts with defeat. Mr. Le Robert Le Rives Le Three and Monte, who marched into Haver-ill with a determination to conquer and an "elequent jax," sobered up when effected and a cen no more funds were structured as were towel around oming; tied a wet towel around bead and took a bromo-seltzer and be first versel that sailed for New to first vessel that a contract the first vessel that the not go to Austracted May did he not have found Kangar-though to the land, and bulgenous to the land, and bulgenous to the land. on there indigenous to the land, and among them readers and purchasers of its "translations?"

A. Die, late of Minneapolis, Editor The Bogus," who accompanied Mr. knowing that defeat would mean emsequent scarcity of money which rushe, away like Lot scooting

CORRESPONDENCE, from Sodom and Gomorrah. He did not go as far as his companion but returned to the "Volkszeitung." He evidently con-

to the "Volkszeitung." He evidently con-cluded that he could find Kangaroos nearer than the Antipodes.

Mr. William Mailly, Editor of an amateur pure and simple sheet published by the organized scabbery for the last two years here in Haverhill also scampered away with the rest of the rats; harrying on to New York, flung himself for solace and support upon the bosom of that comforter of all his kind-the "Volkszeitung." He is now employ-ed as assistant editor of "The Bogus." which fact may explain to the curious the increased stupidity of that paper. He recently lectured at the New Sciolist Lunacy Society on East Broad-way and selected as his subject: "Les-sons of the Haverhill Defeat." He concluded his talk, which was a long string of feeble excuses, save a part in which he blained the Social Debauchery with fighting about unity instead of agitating, by saying that the fight must be contin-ued vigorously in Haverhill. A Debsite, who was present asked him: "Then whi didn't you stay in Haverhill and fight instead of running away like a coward in the moment of defeat?" He

did not answer. But the unkindest cut of all is from the "Literary Digest," a journal with which one Leonard D. Abbott, the Kangaroo who leans against the atmosphere when he speaks in public, is connected. In its issue of December 15, the "Digest" commented joyfully on the Haverhill defeat and what was more significant statd that the defeat of these fakirs meant that "Socialism had been tried in an American city and had failed."

Mr. Abbott has boasted in the past he inspired or wrote articles booming Chase, et al, and advertising the erhill experiment." Did he write the ar-ticle referred to above—for a considera-tion? These fakirs show signs of a con-

spiracy to degrade Socialism.

These are but a few of the rats who have deserted the sinking ship of the organized scabbery. A poore ignorant, little fellow, W. Addlehead, with a record as crooked as a ramshorn, who attempted to edit a Yiddisho-Kangaroo sheet which lived for but two weeks, is now all that remains in Haverhill. He is Party was the same as the Democratic all that remains in Havernin. He as Party, and that it, therefore, was to editing their feeble English "Weakly."

Party, and that it, therefore, was to editing their feeble English "Weakly."

Poor Haverhill. One who could not Viddish paper is all the "Volksedit a Yiddish paper is all the "Volks-zeitung." can spare to edit your English

Bur there is one other left. Weeping Jim sits amid the ruins of his party moaning like Job on his dunghill. Weepdressed "Dear Comrade," etc., I went ing Jim's last splurge in the legislature to his house in Rutledge street, where was for free ice. The Social Debauchery started with armories, agitated for gas and now is yelling for ice. Undertakers use ice for corpses. Jim will soon be put on ice. Hinc illae lacrymae. Ar-

mories, then Gas, then Icc. Fitting watchwords for Weeping Jim's party.

Meanwhile let the militant S. L. P. grasp the har mer, prepared for the fight in defence of its uncompromising platform. Lies are dying. Truth will prevail. Fling the strength of your true Socialist party into the Fifth Ward in Haverhill between now and next election and the fakirs there will be folever Jersey City, Jan. 21.

Self-Explanatory. I.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 8, 1901. HERBERT NORMAN, Esq.

Secretary Branch Los Angeles, So-

cialist Labor Party.

By resolution passed at the last meet ing of Local Los Angeles, Social Dem-beratic Party, I am directed to make arrangements, if possible, for a series of joint discussions between the S. D. P. and S. L. P. members, relative to the difference between the bodies, with a view to settling all questions on their merits in the interest of harmony, for the good of the cause of Socialism, the reto be used, alternatively, for the pur-pose—the meetings to be weekly held— one week in your headquarters, the next in ours. Awaiting an early reply, I am Yours, etc., JAS. S. ROCHE,

Recording Secretary.

II. Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 12, 1901. J. S. ROCHE.

In speaking of taxes, he said (holding | Sir:-Your addressing us as Branch check bearing a revenue stampt: "Now Los Appeles Socialist Labor Party is proper, and also an acknowledment that you and others, known as Kangaroos, are political frauds, as, prior to the late workman's pocket."

However, one thing he said sounded National election, year claimed to be the S. L. P. and fraudulently conspired and S. L. P. and fraudulently conspired and succeeded in keeping us, the real representatives, off the official ballot in this State. In spite of this traitorous attempt to kill the S. L. P. in this State we are to-day stronger and more determined than ever. Also, the "Advance," a Kangaroo organ, which is continually misrepresenting and slandering the S. L. I'., has an article in the issue of Do cember 29, 1900, written by one of your henchmen under the heading, "Straws Which Indicates How The Wind Blows," in which the S. L. P. is referred to as a "suicide club," also vilifying the editor of our official organ, the DAILY PEOPLE, while it lauds a man who was expelled from the S. L. P. for em-bezzlement, with the following fitting eulogy: "All of which proves that L. Rentelmann obeys the instinct to affiliate with the group to which he belongs." This acknowledges that you are group of crooks. These with all the other contemptible tricks and frauds you have perpentrated against the militant Socialists of Los Angeles, your crawling and fawning before Debs who repudiated you, stamps you as unfit for us to debate with. The capitalist class has no better allies than the Kangaroos Traitors can only expect two things, the contempt of both sides, and suspicion of other traitors. The rewards of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold will be the reward of the Kangaroos. We would remired you that after Judas betrayed the Nazarene, he hung himself; go thou, oh Kangaroos, and do likewise. We regard your offer to debate as nothing more than an effort to receive more than an effort to rescue yourselves from the oblivion to which your political rascality and treachery to the working

class entitles you, having been kicked out of the front door by the S. L. P. and the back door by the N. E. C. of the S.

D. 7. 8. You present a pitiable spectacle. We would suggest that you debate the question of "Delsarte posing." or "How to put your foor in your mouth and smile," with the "Colossus of Frauds." Shob Harryman. We cater not to frauds, crooks or egotists "4,000 strong." the S. L. P. has no compromise to make, being now, as it has been in the past, the unright resolutionary champion. the upright revolutionary champion of the working class, its aim being the ex-tinction of class rule, the abolition of wage slavery and the inauguration of the Socialist Republic. With us there is but one way to unite, that is: fill out an application card and be elected as a member. If there be any among the Social Democrats who are honest in their advocation of Socialism, we invite

them to do so.
PRESS COMMITTEE. Section Los Angeles, Socialist Labor

Party. Per H. J. SCHADE, 2051/2 S. Main street.

A Street Scene in Adams, Mass-

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-The other To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The other day a fellow workman approached me with: "Say, I'm getting to be quite so-cialistic." I smiled, knowing the fellow of old. "It's a fact," he continued. "I think the socialist vote will go up into the millions next year."

"What makes you think so?"

"Oh, a lot of ministers and lawyers are coming out for socialism."

"Ministers out of a job?"

"Well.—that may be."

"And lawyers without clients?"

"Perhaps."

"Perhaps."
"And fake doctors like Prof. Kharas of He had not heard of Prof. Kharas, so

I explained.
"Well," he said, "no doubt some of them where ministers I've

"Well." he said, "no doubt some of tham ain't all right, but these ministers I've heard of seem to be sin earnest, I think they're socialists all right, don't you?"

"Look here, if I were to bring you a mule and tried to make you believe it was a horse because it looked like one, would you believe it?"

"Well, hardly, not unless I was pretty green." with a grin.

"No more can you make me believe that your ministers are socialists."

your ministers are socialists."
"Then what are they?"
"Fakes—most of them; freaks, some."
"But how can you tell they are fakes?"
"For instance, let us suppose you are suffering with tape-worm which is eating up your vitality and making your life gen-

"Yes."

"And you went to a doctor to have it removed, and that doctor tried to tell you that your tape-worm was not such a bad fellow, that you should endeavor to get on friendly terms with him, i. e., make a sort of an agreement that Mr. Tape-worm should not hurt you much and you would not hurt thim; would you consider that

should not hurt you much and you would not hurt him: would you consider that doctor a fake?"
"Guess I would."
"Just so with your so-called socialists.
The Socialist Labor Party, on the other hand, says that tape-worm must come up head and all. Do you think that is right?"
"Sure"

"Sure."
"Then vote the straight S. L. P. ticket

"Then vote the straight S. D. P. ticket the next time you vote."
"Guess I will, say !confidentially), lend me twenty cents until pay-day."
As I handed him a quarter, he again assured me he would surely vote for the S. L. P., but he won't; I know him ol old. Some people will not learn, they have got to die out.

C. STOEBER,

Adams. Mass., Jan. 23.

Petering Pete's Petering Tour.

To the DAILY.PEOPLE.—Pete Curran spoke here, Sunday, January 6th.

For two weeks the Kangs had been actively advertising his meeting. About thirty people were present during the greater part of the meeting. When the affair was nearly over, about thirty "Alte Genossen," who had gathered in a certain beer tunnel, arrived. What Pete did say no one knows to this day.

Neither public nor press took notice of him.

F. SERRER,
New Haven, Conn., Jan. 20.

The following dialogue took place between us:

I.—I am glad to meet you, but you not look like a tailor.

He.—I can't help that.

I.—Why is it you look so well preserved, are you not a bankrupt or a retired trailor bess?

He.—No. I always made a good living; have been national sganizer for twenty years at \$25 a week, often I made more. Ate and drank well wherever I was called to go, but owing to my age I could not hold the job any longer, but I can work in any shop I choose, union or non-union.

I.—What were you not a bankrupt or a retired trailor bess?

He.—No. I always made a good living; have been national sganizer for twent were you not a bankrupt or a retired trailor bess?

I.—What were you not a bankrupt or a retired trailor bess?

He.—No. I always made a good living to bess?

I.—What were you not a bankrupt or a retired trailor bess?

He.—I can't help that.

I.—Who is it you look so well preserved, are you not a bankrupt or a retired trailor bess?

He.—I can't help that.

I.—Who is it you look so well preserved, are you not a bankrupt or a retired trailor bess?

He.—I can't help that.

I.—Who is it you look so well preserved, are you not a bankrupt or a retired trailor bess?

He.—I can't help that.

I.—Who is it you look so well preserved, are you not a bankrupt or a retired trailor bess?

He.—I can't help that.

I.—Who is it you look so well preserved, are you not a bankrupt or a retired trailor bess?

He.—I can't help that.

I.—Who is it you look so well preserved, are you not a bankrupt or a retired trailor bess?

U. M. W. Fakirs Helping Coal Companies to Loot
Miners Treasury:

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—I have experienced a pure and simple union trick here. About two months ago the Morrisdale Coal Company's weighman swore out a warrant for M. J. Maloney. Claiming that he had cheated the Morrisdale Coal Company out of 900 tons of coal, and that he was in conspiracy with others to defraud the Morrisdale Coal Company out of coal. It was also alleged that he marked down cars on a sale of the marked down cars on a sale of the course I had to organize the non-union shops or towns or strengthen among them, and very often I was called to settle disputes between employers and employees, and, of course, when the disputes were settled we generally had a nice time together.

I.—Is there not, as a rule, always chances for a "rake off?"

He.—Oh, well, we always had a nice time after harmony was established between the bosses and the "jours."

I.—Now, I want to ask you a fair question. But I would like you to answer your full convictions, coupled with the the weighman's sheet when the weigh-man was not in the office, and fixed the scales so as the miners would gain

After the arrest of M. J. Maloney he was put off the tipple and the coal company put on John Callahan, the company weighman. Then we had a meeting. M. J. Maloney was there and made a speech. He said he was innocent; that he never got the chance to got the chance, he would rob them. So weighman and the engineer, Samuel Connaway, said that they would swear that M. J. Maloney got the chance to steal, and he did steal.

The men got up a committe, and they went back and forward to the coal company till the small sum of \$200 ran up between the committees, and kept M. J.

Shortly after this he left town. Yours for the S. T. & L. A.

Maloney running around telling lies.

Then this was the way they settled it. The superintendents (there are two of them) said if the men would give the coal company \$450, the super-intendents would go the balance. What do you think of supers like them willing to pay \$450 themselves? They are

too good. We had another meeting. dent of the local union of the U. M. W. of America said there was \$450 in the treasury, and it would not hurt any one to pay \$450 to the coal company. as there would be no extra check-off kept. One man made a motion that we would give the money to M. J. Maloney's wife and family, and let him stand a trial at court. But Maloney did not want to stand a trial. He was afraid after all his blowing and lying. Patrick Gilday, vice-president of this District of the U. M. W. of A.

He said that it would be different when it went to court, for none of the men could tell how many cars they loaded on this day or that day, when

they would go up against the lawyers He thought it would be best to settle it, out he did not want to go to law with be coal company. If we fought them, be check-off system would stop soon! There are about 700 men working

here, and miners pay 3 cents on the dollar, and day men pay 2 cents on the dollar, so it amounts up to quite a

This is the true account of this affair. and it shows that we were buncoed out of our money. Now, I am one of the miners concerned, and I can truthfully swear that I never received a cent for

one that I did not mine.

It also shows that THE COAL COMPANY KNOWS JUST THEAMOUNT OF MONEY THERE WAS IN THE TREASURY, and that it conspired with the fakirs to loot it. It may be that this money, which was wrung from our miserable pay in the first place, was merely a sum that the fakirs were willing to give in return for the company's goodness in running the check-off MINER,

Morrisdale, Pa., Jan. 19.

To the DAILY PEOPLE .- McKinley and his full dinner-pail have at the reached the employes of the Munn Envelope Company. Starting off with a grand display at the factory, at 133 Mulberry street, where, after inducing first-class street, where, after inducing first-class operatives to come there from miles away, they now find themselves forced to accept a 25 per cent. reduction, or the empty dimer-pail.

Is it any wonder our young girls get discoursed and cart on the town?

Is it any wonder our young girts get discouraged and cast on the town?

Is it worth while for them to learn an occupation, only to be cheated at the end of their apprenticeship by being offered a paltry sum as wages, and in the end, if they object, to be politely told that they are not wanted?

Such in the case in the factory above

are not wanted?

Such is the case in the factory above noted. I had occasion to speak to a few of the Fakirated Union men on the subof the Fakitated Union men on the subject, and their answer was, that as long as it did not affect them they didn't care. The same Fakirated Union men are working for mean wages, ever since the cut in wages, which happened on January 4, this year.

E. J. FAGAN,
New York, Jan. 22.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—I have just read the "Reminicenses" in the PEOPLE. The surprising feature to me was to read about Christopherson and the dirty J. B. Lennon of the Journeymen Tailors' Union. It reminded me of the times I had with this outfit, and its scab agents. About four years ago a Swede tailor

About four years ago a sweet tailor came to my place (I had to start my own little business on account of their rascalities), and introduced himself as a stranger who was passing through town. He was about thirty-by years and and well preserved. I paid little attention well preserved. I paid little addation to him, and the conversation was short. The next day I found out that this fellow was the organizer of the J. T. U. of A. I asked the question then. Why is it that this fellow did not introduce himself as such? I was told that the Swedes had given him a tip, that I was a red-hot Socialist; also that I was very rough in handling J. B. Lennoz. I was sorry I missed my chance.

About two years ago there came anoth-

About two years ago there came another Swede tailor to towa, a strong robust ooking fellow who looked more like a er swede tailor to towa, a stong toluist looking fellow who looked more like a retired saloon keeper with his corpulent nose. One day this fellow came into my place and introduced himself. (Now I know one of them was Christopherson) I know one of them was Christopherson.) The following dialogue took place be-

as Organizer?

He.—Well, of course I had to organize

tion. But I would like you to answer facts of experience. Is not the Trade Union movement with the methods it employs a nonsensical farce and a lie in

self. He.-Why, of course it is. I know that. Whatever I told them and how they could better their conditions by joining the Union was a lie. Of course I made a good living out of it, but since you press the question and I do not get a living out of it, I tell you the

Do you not think that political action on the part of the workingmen as an independent factor from other political parties and in the manner advocated by the Socialist Labor Party would eventually bring the desired changes and finally the establishment of the Socialist

He.-Why, of course it would, but I

Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 23.

"Labor" as a Business.

To the DAILY PEOPLE. - The "Washington Trades Unionist," official organ of Gompers' Central Labor Union this city, affords aburdant evidence of the way the pure and simplers imagine they can promote solidarity. The International Typographical Union, controlled by as slick a crowd of fakirs as pure and simpledom can produce, has gone into the expansion business of late connected with the printing business. Under compulsion some of these "allied" crafts, as they are called, have gone into the I. T. U.—the machinists, for expaying contingent every person remotely ample. But no sooner are they in there than they wan't to get out. And then the tactics of the pure and simplers materialize.
One of the latest "rebellions" is on the

t went to court, for none of the part of the photo-engravers. The photo-end tell how many cars they to-engravers affiliated themselves with the I. T. U., thinking they could get

something out of it. They have found Party," and no doubt these must have out that they can go along better alone, been enthused with the hallucination that so they made up their minds to with notwithstanding the fact that a majorthey withdraw the I. T. U. will do its best to debar them from participating in the affairs of the Gompers brand of un-ions. The "Trades Unionist" for Jan-uary 10 shows how they are trying to do it in the following extract taken from the proceedings of the Central Labor Union:

"Under the call of unions' a communi-"Under the call of unions, a communication was submitted by a delegate from Columbia Typographical Union charging the proto-engravers' union No. 17 with having seceded from the I. T. U. and stating that delegates from Columbia Union were instructed to insist upon the expulsion of the photo-engravers from the Central Labor Union. After extended discussion a motion prevailed to re-fer the matter to the grievance committe for investigation, reports to be made next Monday evening; exceptions were taken to this action by the printers, and the delegates withdrew from the central

Verily these government printers are their union raised a thirty-thousand dollar fund, and so "placed" it that the members of Congress saw fit to pass a bill to increase the wages of the printers in the Gevernment printing office 000 a year, and pocket it while their "brothers" who are not in the government employ, are numerously going about starving.

This Washington "Trades Unionist," which serves as a sort of mouth piece for Samuel Gompers, also gives striking evidence of the way they "fight" the employing class. Each week there are two very conspicuous columns. The first has this 'leading:'

nas this leading:
"Representative Business Men of Washington, D. C.—The following wholesale and retail firms and professional men are friendly to Union Labor and are entitled to its patronage."

The large number of business cards in

this columns shows how thoroughly the business and of the pure and simple union can be worked at so much an inch when the publishers of the paper are hustlers. Occupying a conspicuous space in list appears the following card:

BUILDERS' HARDWARE. BARBER & ROSS.

In another column there is another conspicuous head which runs like this: Do Not Want Our Patronage,-The following firms have declared against the interests of organized labor, and are not regarded as deserving their patron-

Then follows a list of these enemies of the working class, and right up next to the top there beetles forth this arrange ment of type:

BARBER & ROSS.

When the pure and simpler is told in one column of Gomper's paper that Bar-ber & Ross are the friends of organized labor, and in another column on the same page that Barber & Ross are the enemies of organized labor, he will quite likely be able to reach a lucid conclusion as to the real position of Barber & Ross. PRINTER,

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.

Labor Lieutenants of Capital In Session at San Francisco.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.-The capitalist press of the West, knowing as well as its cousin of the East, how simple a thing it is for the Labor Lieuten ants of Capital to disarm and hind hand and foot the pure and simple trades un-ions, and render them as harmless as a baby in swaddling clothes, outdid itself in the way of showering a mass of bouquets and flower-pots at the main props of Labor Fakirdom here, the California State Federation of Labor (?), which recently held a convention in San Fran-

In all material respects the make-up of this gathering of pure and simplers did not differ from the Eastern brand. The labor fakir and political crook, the broad, tolerant borers from within So-cialists and the irrepressible freak were all in evidence. The dominant idea, the ambition overtopping all others of this aggregation of dupes and political-labor crooks was, according to the capitalist press, to become affiliated with "the most the A. F. of L.!!! That the A. F. of Hell, as its English Horganizers call it, is the powerful ally of the capitalist class, no one acquainted with its past history and present outrages on the working class will attempt to deny. But the statement that the A. F. of L. is most powerful labor organization in the world" would make even the man in the moon hold his sides with laughter as well as sorely tempt the same individual to stuff cotton in his nose.

The chairman of the convention made the usual pure and simple remarks, a few excerpts of which follow:

"The labor movement of our State has never been stronger numerically than it is to-day; may its growth in numbers be accompanied by a proportionate growth in understanding and discretion."

"The San Francisco Labor Council, recognizing the obligation to take the lead for the further unification of our fellow workers has realized throughout its efforts in this direction that success or failure will wait upon us as we are guided by wisdom and experience or by blind enthusiasm and factional rivalry

blind enthusiasm and factional rivalry.

Participation in labor councils and labor conventions by men helding political positions was the question uppermost at the second days' session of the convention. For nearly four hours the "outs and ins" of political jobs kept up a windy cross fire of words. Late in night session the convention eliminated night session the convention eliminated the section relating to this subject from the constitution, thereby making it possible for those holding political jobs to retain their active membership in the unions.

The section that worried the "outs and ins" read: "No person occupying any political office by appointment or otherwise, or who may be a candidate for the same shall be eligible to a seat in the convention."

in the convention."

Not a few delegates were members

of that political labor freak organization, "The National Executive Committee

ity of the delegates supported their mas-ters at the ballot box they were "So-cialists at heart." To ascertain the number of hearts that were throbbing with lution 'urging upon the members of the convention the study of the theories and practices of Socialism." 'Out of eighty hearts twenty-five were found with So cialistic beats. Among the notable freak resolutions were the following: one making provision

by legislative enactment for the imposi tion of a penalty of \$300,000 on ship build ers who employ other than American citizens on American warships-laid on the table on the ground that it was "opposed to the international labor laws."
The resolution was aimed at the Cramps and the Union Iron Works, both of wheh establishments were said to employ large numbers of foreigners.

Another resolution called upon the leg-

islature to enact a law releasing working men in construction camps from any obligation to pay seventy-five cents a day for the meals furnished in such camps and allowing them to cat where they pleased.

With what bull-dog tenacity the "pure and simplers" can cling to the shirt tail ramento where the Executive Committee of the State F. of L. will urge upon the Legislature an innumerable lot of petty

reform measures.

Down with the fakirated economic ocganization along with its capitalist class politics. Up with the Socialist arade & and Labor Alliance and the uncompro-mising fighting Socialist Labor Party the only economic and political organ izations worthy and capable of fulfilling the high and noble mission of the working class-the emancipation of the human race.

E. B. MERCADIER. race. San Jose, Cal., Jan. 16.

Parson Vail's Doing Busines To the DAILY PEOPLE.-The Kann

aroos have shown many a time that, with them, "Socialism" means "Business." Parson Vail is now clinching the point for them.

The other day the Rev. gentleman

spoke here in Deckertown as "the gub-ernational candidate of the Social Democracy of the State of New Jersey.
The "large and enthusiastic audience consisted of exactly twelve people, including myself, the Rev. candidate and his official satchel-bearer, who is his father, and carries about a satchelfull of the candidate's "works."

At the close of his speech, the Rev. candidate's peroration consisted of an appropriement to the audience that annumement to the audience that works were for sale in the rear of the hall and could be "secured for the small sum of 25 cents." When the meeting closed, the audience discovered that, to reach the street, they had to pile by the "official satchel-bearer," the Rev. candate's father, who, holding in one hand the satchel and in the other one of the "specific" addresal cash are with the "works," addresed each one with win-some voice and mein: "25 cents only; only 25 cents; all about Socialism; 25 cents Vail's works; please buy one; only 25 cents." Deckertown, N. J., Jan. 25. J. C. F.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Corre spondents.

in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

S. C. D., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Really, do you opine, the S. L. P. goes too slow to sult you? No doubt, no doubt it does that did it ever occur to you, oh, tribune of Freedom! that there are other people in the land besides yourself, who may think differently? Now, it so happens there are. With them the S. L. P. is not to be

J. Lt. SAN JOSE, CAL.—The error lay with us. The matter was not in the November, but in the October issue of the Cigarmakers' Journal. You will find in one editorial squib, together with several of the letters therein contained, particularly a letter from one Raphaci, the justification for the paragraph in question.

the paragraph in question.

T. L., REVERE, MASS.—Your closing lines: "An 8-bour day, established in every industry in the nation, would take millions from capital and give the money to labor," amply answers the question with which your letter opens, Why does not the Socialist Labor Party join the movement for a shorter workday? Just because it would be such a blow to capital, the "movements" that favor such reduction of the workday, are silly. They are silly because they proceed from the notion that the capitalist class in power is the right agency to cut its own throat. None of these "movements for a shorter workday," seeks to ourst the capitalist parties with a class-conscious party of the working class. Only such a party can do the job. All other methods, being silly, must wind up in corruption. For this reason the S. L. P. does not join such "movements." Its own program has the shorter day embodied, and it knows that, only in the measure that it educates and organizes the workers for their complete emancipation, is any real progress made towards the shorter workday.

O. M. PORTLAND, ORE—Fain would

O. M., PORTLAND, ORE.—Fain would the S. L. P. conduct its national organ so as to please you. Much, however, as its heart bleeds to displease you, it cannot mend its ways. You see, it is this way: The S. L. P. reasons that to please and to pacify one Error would be to displease and arouse the ire of all other Errors, besides the ire of the Right. The S. J. P. prefers not to have the whole world on its hands.

J. T., NEWBURG, N. Y.—There was, of course, no truth whatever in the statement that the S. T. & L. A. here was to organize a Bakers' Alliance against the striking Jewish bakers.

J. A. L., PHOENIX. ARIZ.—The context, in which Franklin's statement occurs, that property is the creature of society and whenever society sees fit it can demand its return even to the last farthing, excludes all idea of "compensation."

all idea of "compensation."

E. S. T., PUEBLO, COL.—Don't impute their poltroenery wholly or mainly to their temperament. If you do, you deprive yourself of the inspiration to carry on the work of education. Bravery, moral bravery, has its seat not in the heart, but in the brain. In the measure that a man knows, is he brave on that subject. Ignorance is the mother of cowardice. Spread the light. It breeds men.

D. O. R., NEW YORK.—No good reason can be given why the S. L. P. should abandon its safe track and get tangled up in these "Good Government" political ciapperciaws, any more than in any other of all these bourgeois issues. These gentlemen

these bourgeois issues. These gentlemen are in a "at ush-up." The plight of these "reformers" reminds one of the two bicycle riders who, both being cross-eyed, came smash up against each other, as they

picked themselves up and glowered at each other, the first one said: "Why the hell didn't vnu look where you were poing! The other answered with equal anger: "Why the hell didn't you go where you were looking?" These "reformers" are economical, political and sociologic cross-cyed bicycle riders in a smash-up.

conomica:, political and sociologic crosscyed bleycle riders in a smashun.

D. B. B., WORCESTER, MASS.—You
seem, also, to be one of those so predisposed to attach undue weight to the personal equation, and, consequently, to overleok the material groundwork of events.
Make no mistake about it. The trantion
controversy, that preceded the Kangareo
rebellion, was no "pretext" to consequent
inaired that had grown up between individunlas. Hen may hate each other and yet
work together for a common purpose, being
held together by common material, and
consequently, intellectual interests. But
where the material and, consequently, intellectual interests-differ, there friction and
final explosion will occur. The Kangaroo is
a bourgeois; therefore, he is interested in
the tax question and all such questions as
affect man as consener. Insectors, the preletarian interests, which are not affected
by the prices question or the consumption
question, differ, diametrically from theirs.
The rebellion was togital. The perbellion
enlisted in its service, neithur preduced it nor directed it; all that that did
was to accentuate the immorality, that, as
Lasalle put it, always animates Reaction.

J. M., IVERETT, MASS—The Presidential vote of the several parties was an nounced in these columns. The S. L. P. poll was 31,191. The Social Democratic ticket polled 62,727 votes more.

K. W. LQUISVILLE, KY.—Many a sol-dier enlisted to the Philippines with the object of securing free transportation thith-er: the intention being to set up shep there.

S. L. L. NEW YORK —There is no truth in the statement that the Party's tialian organ has become "neutral." It is auf will continue to be an up-to-the-handle S. L. R. organ. An Itali-n Kangaroo latriguer from Springfield. Mass. tried to pull the Italiana over but failed. The general vote to be taken will be felt by him like a stilette thrust. The Italiana comrades are pet to be padroned. Don't fear.

A. G. L. CLEVELAND, O.—That's all very beautiful. Now wake up and answer these questions:

A. G. T. Christmand, C. Tont and very beautiful. Now wake up and answer these questions:

1. What shall be the attitude of the S. L. P. press in sight of a strike brought on at the instigation of Stock Exchange "bears" with the aid of their Labor Lieutenants in the Union, like the recent trolley-men's strike in this city? or in sight of lying cheers of "victory" uttered by Labor Lieutenants who want to pul' the wool over the eyes of the rank and file in the interest of their capitalist paymasters, as recently done by the Organized Scabbery of the International Machinists Union?

2. Do you imagine the S. L. P. press could or should remain silent?

3. If you realize that it neither should nor could, doesn't your whole theiry collapse?

The economic organization is ineritable. This being so, ci her the S. L. P. must

The economic orranization is inevitable. This being so, either, the R. L. P. must dominate the S. L. P. in the latter case the S. L. P. will be fakirized, which was the scheme in which the Kangarosos failed; in the former case the S. L. P. must encourage and direct the setting up of bona fide Unions. A. H. S. TACOMA, WASH .-- Tour ques

S. L. P. must encourage and direct the setting up of bona fide Unions.

A. H. S. TACOMA, WASH.—Torr questions are partly answered above. The following points may be added:

1. Look out for the man who merely repeats his assertions. These may be right, but, if answered, he must join issue with the answer, not merely repeat what he said before. People who indulge in this seriof tacties justify the suspicion that, for reasons beat known to themselves, they wish to conceal what they really mean. All the objections raised by these gentlemen have, to their knowledge, been refuted. Let them join issue with the refuration. They deserte no notice before they do.

2. Fishiest of all is the argument on numbers. Small numbers is no test. Evan a vacuum can be otampleten. It creates violent storms that charify the aimosphery. So with the S. T. & L. A. even if it were the pretended vacuum. Moreover, all these matters open up broad and deen domains of serious thought. The S. L. P. has, in convantions and referendums, thoroughly threshed and rethreshed the matter. It refuses to be the dog for clinic students to practise on.

3. The factory, etc., wage slave is the type of he article. In other departments the type appears warped and burred; there it appears in all its purity. Economic organization is an inevitable manifestation in capitalist Society. The S. L. P. cannot, if it would, innore them. It must be is and of them. Even if it could ignore them, it would not, for tactical reasons. Only by close adherence to them can it preserve the right course, because only by close adherence to them can it preserve the right course, because only by chose afherence to them does it remain in touch with the type of the interests of the wage-slave class. Otherwise, the S. L. P. would become, like the S. D. F. of England, a dumping ground for freaks, and fly off the handle accordingly.

4. The S. L. P. insists upon keeping its striking arm free. None is forced in who differs from it: the world is wide.

5. Without the-shop ortranization, and

D. D., NEW YORK.—Don't you see true it is that "Reatlemann and Ho only followed their true instincts" a they joined the Kangaroo Social De racy? The one was an embezzler of P funds, the other a drunkard.

A. D. N., FITCHBURG, MASS.—Oh, yes! The S. L. P. is all right. No files on it. To it, in this connection, may be applied what has been said of the Scotchman: "Whenever you find anything in this world worth anything you either find a Scotchman sitting near and waiting for it, or sitting down on top of it." The S. L. P. knows the value of its press, and holds it firmly.

firmly.

C. C., COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.—Of the leading countrie that have a "popular" or "Lower House," England has the largest number of seats, 670, and the United States, even according to the new Appertionment bill, has the lowest number, 186. As to the ratio of representation to actual population, the United States leads with 194,182; the next highest is Germany, with 124,505; Spain has the smallest ratio. In other words, there are more representative to the actual population in Spain, and fewer in the United States than in any of all these countries.

in the countries.

"GERMAN-AMERICAN." BROOKLYN

"GERMAN-AMERICAN." BROOKLY "GERMAN-AMERICAN." BROOKLIN, have seen the copy of the New Haven bute elevalated by the Kangaroos. It is all that you say, seed more too. In the first place, the Harriman speeches have been rewritten. This is the completest admission of that gentleman that he was dusted in the debate. In the second place the pamphisc bears on its very face the stamp of fraid Not a word is found to indicate in what State, town or on what street and number it is published. It is piracy plus swindle, Good! In the meantime the genuine peblication is selling well and doing its work.

J. Y., HOLLAND, MICH. Vain are was spread in Washington that dynamics was found near the Capitol. Forthwith twelve additional policement were but to guard the Capitol against Spanish dynamiters. The Spanish war is long over, yet those extra policemen remain. The system can't be mended. End it.

Result of the General Vote for	Me	nbei	8 el	the	, Na	tien	al E	Xec	etiy			ttee	. S.	L. P.
EECTIONS	1. Peter Piebiger	2. Julius Hammer	3. Eber Purbes	4. August Gillhaus,	S. John T. Kereney	6. Radolph Katz	7. Adolph Mich	DA & Bernard O'Toole	Charles G. Tyche	1A Timothy Walsh	31. Herman Eckstein	12. Adam Moren	13. William A. Kefty	14. Joseph Scheurer
ARIZONA: Phoenix CALIFORNIA:		8	. 0	.8	•	i				. 1	.	1		1
Los Angeles Co	34 15 28 10 1	28 16 28 10 1	27 14 28 16 1	25 16 21 10 1	29 14 21 16 1	26 14 9 10 1	9 11 8 10 1	.11		21	3	 		 2
Denver	18 7 16	18 8 10	17 7 10	13 5 10	14 4 10	15 6 10	12 5 10	. i	6 1		1 1	2 3 		<u>.</u>
CONNECTICUT: Hartford New Britain Plainfield Rockville, No. 1 South Norwalk	14 17 7 12 8	14 17 7 12 8	15 15 7 12 8	11 16 12 12 8	10 17 12 8	10 17 7 12 8			::::	::::		····	 ::::	••••
TLLINOIS: Chicago Collinsville Edwardsville Jacksonville Peoria	22 8 8 10	21 8 3 16 9	22 8 2 9	19 8 3 6	19 8 %	22 8 8 8	5 10	. 11 2 3	4 3 2	5 1 6	 6 3	1 3	3 - 2 - 1 - 2	3 i 2
Indianapolis Indianapolis IOWA:	25	25	25	25	25	25	2 5		.					••••
Clinton Davesport EENTUCKY:	12 5	12 5	12 8	15 6	12 6	12 5	12 5	::::	::::	::::	::::	 	<i>′</i>	
Paducah	12 - 9	13 9	15	12	12 7	17	12 2	···;	••••	···;	.	::::	٠.,	····ż
Boston Everett Fall River Halverhili Holyoke Lawrence Lynn Medford Salem Homerville Taunton Weburn	26 14 9 9 9 10 7 8 8	47 10 9 6 0 8 8 7 7 8	25 11 10 6 9 8 14 6 7	25 11 1 5 9 7 8 . 7 5 7 8	86 11 9 5 9 11 7 8 2 8	38 6 8 7 9 8 6 8 7 8	25 9 5 9 7 1 : 8 2 7	11 8 2 2 15 7 2 3	25 6 2 9 7 1 3	8	8	2 3 4 4 		2 4 3 4 8
MINNESOTA: Dulath Minnespolls Red Wing St. Paul Winons Members at large	15 19 5 11 11 8	15 4 4 4 11 T-	18 19 4 12 11	15 7 4 19 16 6	15 16 5 10 5	15 13 5 9 10 8	13 14 5 3 10 5	6 1 6 1 2	11 1 6 1 2		10 7		**************************************	
MARYLAND: Baltimoré MICHIGÁN.	17	 17	17	6	18	. 18	1	18	2	2	1		12	1
Detroit Holland Member at Large	18 4 1	16	14 '8 1	13 8	15 4 1	17 1	12 1	9 8 1	4	i	8		6 2 1	.
MISSOURI. St. Louis	14	90	20	17	20	20	13	5	••••	•••		•••	. 11	••••
Butte ! NEW JERSEY. Hudsea Co. Passaic Co.	2º 10	8 17	14	26 10	8 28 7	17	11 2	24	14	19	2	 8.		
Union Ce	ii 0	16	.16	iĭ 2	16	11		•	 2				3	
Buffalo Gloversville Peskskill Monroe Co. Newburgh New York New York, Scand. Richmond Co. Schenectady Tropy Utica Woodhaven Yonkers	8 8 8 11 12 12 6 12 11	25 11 8 9 3 246 22 10 12 12 5 12 12	25 10 7 8 1 22 16 10 19 6 13	24 5. 1254 17 16 19 12 .6 12 12	9 8 6 .8 108 11 7 12 12 5 12 16	1 16 4 8 4 907 12 8 19 10 	12	2 5 4 1 181 9 7	*****	145 -5	10	99 2	4 2 68 7	 4 1 1 74 3 3
OHIO. Akron Butler Dayton Canton Clacinnati Cleveland Columbus Members at large	10 4 10 9 5	10 4 10 9 8 60 : 5	10 4 8 8 5 93 7 6	10 4 10 9 5 77 7 5	10 4 9 5 91 7	10 4 9 9 82 	6 8		1 8	 1 2		18	1 2 18	18
Allegheny Co. Allentown Bethlehem Berks Co. Bhair Ce. Dubois Erie Kane Philadelphia Quakertown Stoneboro Sutersivile Walkers Mills Wick Hyves Yohoghany	108 6 8 7 11 12 6 14 4 4 4 12 50	104 6 5 7 6 2 12 5 11 4 4 12 5 12 5 12 5 5	101 6 5 7 6 2 12 5 12 4 4 13 3 12 50	108 6 7 5 2 12 7 18 4 4 13 8 12 80	\$6 6 7 5 2 12 5 10 4 4 18 1 56	102 6 5 7 10 8 12 5 13 4 4 12 4 12 5	7 2 1 12 5 6 4 4 9 4 12	7 8 2 8	2	 8 2 1 1	2 1 2 5	14 5 3 2 1 5 5 2 5 2	_i	: : 2
Providence	, 62 , 62	6 2	8.		5 18	81 81	. 3 81		40		8 7	3 40	. 6. 7	
PERAS. Sen Astosio VERMONT.	10	1	18	•	•	*		.16	1		1		. '6	••••
Berre Berlie VIRGINIA. Newport News	"	14	14			7	14	19	18	12 13	114	8	15 15	11 15
Richmond	i	10	ì	7	12	8 8	8						:	
Pasco	7 8		# 7 %	57.0	7 9	5 7 9	. 7	:::; ::;	 ::::			::::		
WISCONSIN.		7			-8			. 1				•		•

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, Recretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

BOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA —F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario. NEW YORK LAB. & NEWS COMPANY-2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's liter

ary agency .

Nortice — For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office y Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the DAILY PEOPLE Building on Saturday evening.

January 26. Sauter in the chair. Receipts, \$69.46; expenditures, \$73.11 The National Secretary reported having compiled the vote for members of the National Executive Committee, the

Peter Fiebeger	1,625
Julius Hammer	1.531
Eber Forbes	1,516
August Gillhaus	1.374
John T. Kevener	1,326
Itudolph Katz	1,324
Adolph Klein	
Charles G. Teche	527
Bernard O'Toole	501
Timothy Walsh	393
William A. Kelly	232
Adam Moren	316
Herman Eckstein	313
Joseph Scheurer	253
The following paren persons	hari-

The following seven persons, having received the highest vote, are elected members of the National Executive Committee:

Peter Fiebiger, Julius Hammer, Eber Forbes, August Gillhaus, John T. Keveney, Rudolph Katz, Adolph Klein.

The National Secretary was instructed in accordance with Article V. Section I. of the constitution of the Party, to call the new committee two weeks from date. Colorado State Committee sends half

yearly report. Section Yonkers reports that some of the names of the expelled members were wrongly spelled in the last report of the minutes for last week. Corrected list fol-lows: Joseph Smith. John Killeen. God-frey Lehner. Joseph Langshaw, William J. Sugden. Ernest Smith, Fenton Bowes,

National Organizer Popin reported on his work in Virden, Litchfield, Lentz Sta-tion, Belleville, East St. Louis, Greenburg, and other Illinois towns.

Section Lawrence, Mass., reports the expulsion of William J. Worster for voting S. D. P. ticket.

A communication was received from the Workingmen's Publishing Associaerty of the association by the Party Satisfactory propositions were made, and the National Secretary instructed to take the proper steps for securing control of

the property.

Section Chicago sends semi-annual fi-

nancial statement.
Sections Union County, N. J., Tacoma, Wash., and Columbus, O., report election

Section Boston reports election of officers and delegates to State Committee. Charter was granted to a new Section at Duquoin, Illinois.

JULIAN PIERCE,

Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF MEETING

Of the General E-ventire Board S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the Genaral Executive Board, of the S. T. & L. A. was held on Thursday evening, January 17; all members present.

O'Rourke was elected chairman. Com-

munications: One from the joint meeting of District Alliances 4 and 49, held on December 29, 1900, stating that Comrade August Gillhaus, of the New York Machinist L. A. 274, was elected to fill the vacancy on the board. Action: Received and Comrade Gillhaus being present was allianced and comrade Gillhaus being present.

the vacancy on the board. Action: Received and Comrade Gillhaus being present, was obligated and seated.

One from the Workingmen's Publishing, Association, L. A. 15, informing the Board that it was impossible for them to attend the meeting on January 3, the day set to consider their appeal.

The secretary stated that notice had been sent to the members of the Board to meet on January 3, before the request of L. A. 15 had been received and as there was nothing special except the appeal to come up, he informed the members that came, it would be better to allow the meeting to go over.

Objection was raised by members of the Board, to the secretary's action, on the ground that the Board had decided that the regular meetings should be held on the first, third and fifth Thursday evening of each month, and if locals could not attend to look after appeals they sent in, it was their loss. The appeal was then considered, and after a general discussion the following resolution adopted:

WHEREAS. That inasmuch as Local Aillance 15 has failed to appear before the General Executive Board, and present their side of the appeal, against the action of D. A. 49 (although they have been repeatedly notified, and had plenty of time to do so), therefore be it

RESOLVED. That the previous action of this General Executive Board in revoking the charter be hereby indorsed, and the appeal dismissed.

Action: Resolution adopted.

General Organizer Hickey appeared before the Board and requested the Board to assist in organizing the Longshoremen

Action: Resolution adopted.
General Organizer Hickey appeared before the Board and requested the Board to assist in organizing the Longshoremen of the Port of New York. Action, Request granted.

One from Comrade Berdiskosky, complaining against the action of D. A. 49. Action: Referred to D. A. 49. they having full jurisdiction in such matters.

One from L. A. 325, Los Angeles, Cal., informing the Board that Louis Rentleman had been expelled for treason and conduct unbecoming a member. Action Endorsed, and Locals and Districts requested to take notice.

One from Section Augusta, Ga., S. L. P., stating that the offeers and members of L. A. 534 had violated Section 2 of Article 10, and the Local was being used to further the personal aims of such members. The organizer had, therefore, taken up the charter. Action, Organizer's action endorsed, and secretary instructed to write for the charter and other supplies.

structed to write for the charter and other supplies.

One from L. A. 207, requesting the proceedings of the Board be printed in the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," of Cleveland, Ohio. Action: Request granted.

from Youkers, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.;
Albany, N. Y.; Haverbill, Mass.; New
Bedford, Mass.; Lynn, Mass.; Dayton,
O.; Columbus, O.; Garrett, Pa.; Pittsburg,
Pa.; Buena Vista, Pa.; Bridgeport, Conn.;
Hoboken, N. J., and Tacoma, Wash., requiesting general information, forwarding
dues, etc.

The sub-committee to review the appeal of Comrade E. O. Cochran against
the action of I., A. 302, Denver, Col.,
submitted their report, and recomended
the appeal be sustained, and Comrade
Cochran be restored to membership. Action: Report received and adopted.

W. L. BROWER, Sec'y.

Section Los Angeles, California. elected officers for the ensuing six months

Organizer-Louis C. Haller. Recording Secretary-Herbert Nor-

Financial Secretary-James-C. Hurley.

Treasurer-Adolph Weinberg.
Literary Agent-Alfred E. Norman Agent for Party Organs-Nels C Mad-

Auditing Committee-Nathan Gunz-burger, George C Tucker, and Adolph Grievance Committee George Anderhon, Adolph Weinberg and James
O'Becker.

Headquarters Committee Hengt. And-erron, Daniel J. Millard and Louis C.

Section Santa Clara County, Cal.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Jan. 21.-The following have been elected officers of Section Santa Clara County, S. L. P.: Or ganizer, E. B. Mercadier; Rec. Sec., Oscar Knutson; Fin. Sec., O. M. Gibbs; Treas., Peter Jorgenson; Grievance Com-mittee; J. H. Carlisle, Fred. Hamann, D. E. Alfard, Librarian, Mrs. J. H., Car-lisle; Agent for "People" Oscar Knutson, E. B. MERCADIER.

Section Buffalo.

Section Buffalo, N. Y., elected officers s follows:
Organizer, Lewis Harris.

Tressurer, James W. Sharpe. Grievance Committee, James W. Sharpe, B. Reidstein, and W. D. Stew

Agent for the DAILY PEOPLE, B. Reinstein. Agent for Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, W. F. Robloff.

Literary Agent, W. D. Stewart.

Section No. 1 Bockville, Conn.

Section No. 1, Rockville, Conn., elected officers as follows: Organizer, Wm. Sussbrich: Rec. Sec., Herman Engelmann: Fin. Sec., Gustav Merk: Treas. Louis Koelsch: Agent for "Socialistische Arbelter Zeitung," William Kittel. Audit-ors: Karl Merk and W. Kittel. Griev-ance Committee: W. Suessbrich, Albert Lang and Herman Nowsch.

Section Somerville, Mass.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Jan. 27.—Section Sommerville will hold a special meeting on Tuesday evening, January 29, at headquarters, 437 Somerville avenue, to organize the city committee.

On Friday evening, February 1, regular section, meeting will be held. We are gaining new members and will start a lecture course in the near future, J. LOVEN.

Organizer.

Section Boston, Mass. Section Boston has elected the following

officers for the ensuing six months: Delegates to the State Exec. Com., Herman W. A. Rassch, C. as. A. Christiazson, Jas. A. Bresnahan, who has since declined. In place of J. A. Bresnahan, F. Herz has

been elected.
Organizer, Thos. A. Loring: Assist. Organizer, Thos. A. Loring: Assist. Organizer, Jas. R. Nugent; Rec. Sec., Harriet E. Lothrop: Fin. Sec., Gustave Kleindienst; Treas., Chas. A. Christienson: Lit. agent. Fr. Herz: Auditing Committee. Tos. A. Loring, Edw. M. Schweiger and John Strauss: Grievance Committee, Olaf Nilsson, Thos. A. Loring and John Strauss: Agent for "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," Robert Langhaus; Com. on Censorship, W. H. Caulfield, Harriet E. Lothrop, Jas. A. Bresnahan.
T. A. LORING, Organizer.

Section Winous Minn.

The following comrades have been elected as officers of the section Organizer, G. H. Campbell, 621 East Broadway. Corresponding and Recording Secretary E. J. McNutt.

Financial Secretary, G. H. Smith. Literary agent, Fred. Kroeger, 00 E. Fourth street.

Fourth street.
Grievance Commmittee, Martin Carlson, G. H. Smith, Otto Griesback,
Auditing Committee, Otto Griesback,
Joe Frish, Constant Gernes Wilson.
The section meets first Sunday in each
month at 7 p. m.

Section Cambridge, Mass.

Charles Kroll of Providence, R. I., will deliver a lecture in Cambridge on Sunday, February 10, at 7.30 p. m. The meeting will be held in Prospect House, Central square. The lecture will be filustrated with stereopticon views.

Section Chicago, Ill.

Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party, holds agitation meetings every Sunday evening, at 3128 Wentworth avenue, and every first and third Sunday, at 3 p. m., at 305 Clybourne avenue (near North avenue). Good speakers and free discussions

Illinois State Committee.

The following comrades have been elect ed to the State Committee: Peter elect-ed to the State Committee: Peter Damm, Carl Petersen, Fritz Kalbitz, Join Hell-gren, Michael Hiltner, Joseph Henry and Carl Okerlund. State Organizer: Charles Baustian, 3152 Shields avenue.

Section Union County, N. J.

At our general section meeting held last Sunday, Jan. 20, the following omers were elected: Organizer, Ferd. May.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Albert Grieb, Plainfield, Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Albin

Kosruer. We also took action on the State Ormunications were also received ganiser plan, and decided to run off a 1.

Water Excursion in June, part of proceeds to be for the DAILY PEOPLE.
The section is in good shape.
FERDINAND MAY.

Section Jacksonville, Ill,

The following are the officers elected by Section Jacksonville, S. L. P., for the term ending June 30, 1901:
Organizer, L. P. Hoffman,
Secretary, Val. Martis,
Financial Secretary, J. W. McGlothlin,
Treasurer, G. Renner,
Literary Committee, W. J. Lacy, F.
Vicira, Jos. Franks.
DALLY PEOPLE areast, J. Do Castro,
DALLY PEOPLE areast, J. Do Castro,

DAILY PEOPLE agent, J. De Castro Section Milwankee, Wis.

The following officers were elected at he semi-annual meeting of the section: Organizer, F. R. Wilke, Corresponding Secretary, H. Hillmann Financial Secretary, J. Fuhr.

Treasurer, Frank Mensing. Press-agent, R. Batrick.

Revision Committee, Wm. Kloth, M. Schmidt, R. Batrick, Literary agent, Henry Boll.

Section Tacoma, Wash.

Section Tacoma, S. L. P., at a meeting on January 2d. elected the following offic-ers: Organizer, W. J. Hong; Rec. Sec., Frank Ryan; Fin. Sec., Arthur Spencer; Treas, Ben Rudinc; Lit. Agent, Waiter Herron.

Sections Columbus, Ohio,

Section Columbus, Ohlo, S. L. P., Section Columbus, Oho, S. L. P., in regular session at their hall, 141½ East Main street, January 20, elected the following officers: Organizer, Theodore Adams, 439 Stone alley; Secretary, Joseph C. Davey; Fin. Sec., Robert Hensal; Treasurer, John Able; Literary Agent, Otto Steinhoff, 13 West Hailton street; Grievance Committee, Oscar Freet, Joseph C. Davey and B. F. Martz.

Important For Rhode Island.

The Rhode Island State Committee, S. L. P., is arranging an elaborate musical and literary program for the concert it aid of the campaign fund, which is to take place in Music Hall, Providence, on Tuesday evening, February 12. Professional talent of exceptional ability has been engaged, and an entertainment sional talent of exceptional ability has been engaged, and an entertainment equal in quality to that given in most theatres is assured. The price of the tickets has been placed at 25 cents cach, and vanuable prizes are offered to the comrades selling the largest number of tickets. The attention of the comrades throughout Rhode Island is called to this undertaking. The State Committee was obliged to go heavily into debt during the last campaign, and in addition an effort obliged to go heavily into debt during the last campaign, and in addition an effort is being made to place a permanent organizer in the field. Money is needed immediately for both these purposes. If the comrades will take hold of the concert with a right good will, we will be able to settle our indebtedness and have a handsome balance left for the organizer fund.

THE COMMITTEE.

Campaign Fund 1900, Section New York Socialist Labor Party.

. . \$357.50 New York List 164 20th Assembly District, New York, .25 New York, List 92, 32nd and 33rd Assembly Districts, 1.00

New York, List 2712.50 20th Assembly District, New York, List 21 Society, List 201

Total..... \$870.40

Dally People Christmas Fund.

Previously acknowledged. \$
Fred. Roberts. Whitinsville. Mass. W. P. Hainsworth, No. Andover Depot. Mass. Section Peoris. Ill., per E. Tornedde Member of 20th A. D., N. Y. City. John Sweeney, Section Hudson Co., N. J.
George Rarig, N. Y. City. A. Mende, Branch Hoboken, N. J., W. R. Hammond, Minneapolis, Minn. W. F. McFall, Minneapolis, Minn.

NOTE.—Erroneously reported in the Issue of December 30, 1900; W. H. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn., \$1.00; should be Pitt. Farrell, Minneapolis, Minn., \$1.00.

Trojans Take Notice.

Section Troy will hold agitation meetings at their rooms, 315 River street, on Sunday afternoon, February 3. Comrade John E. Wallace will lecture on "Economics of Socialism." Readers of the PEOPLE and friends are invited to attend. N. S. BURNHANE, Organizer.

Agitation Meetings Detroit, Mich. Lectures and discussion meetings will

be held under the auspices of Section Detroit, S. L. P., at Mannebach's Hall (upstairs), 278 Gratiot averue, at 2.30 4. February Sed.-"History of Social-

iam."-Geo. H seler.

5. February 10th.-"The Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Towards Trade Uniona"-H. Richter.
6. February 17th.-"Why all Reform

such as Direct Legislation, Single Tax, etc., are only means to confuse the minds of the wage workers."—R. B. Meyer.
7. February 24th.—"Why is Class-Conscious Organization Necessary to

Keep-in Lawrence, Mass.

Arthur Keep of New York will speak in St. George's Hall, Essex Arcet (over the post office) on Friday evening, Feb.

Trades' & Societies' Directory

ALLEGAENY COUNTY, PA.MRET. INGS at headquarters at Headquas-ters, No. 431 Smithfield street, Pitts burg. Pa. Free lectures every Sesday at 3 p. m., and every Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m. Speakers' Chib every Thursday at 8 p. m. State Committee every first and third Sus-Committee every first and third Subday at 9 a. m. County Committee the last Sunday of every month at 10.38 a. m. Pittsburg District Alliance No. 15, S. T. & L. A. meets second Sunday of every month at 11 a. m. Machinists' Local No. 190, S. T. & L. A. every second and fourth Saturday at S. p. m. Mixed Local No. 191, S. T. & L. A. and Branch 13th Ward, Alleghens, meet every second and fourth gheny, meet every second and fourth Sunday, S p. m., at Yey street, Alle gheny. Pa.

Sunday, S. P. m., at Yey street, Allegheny, Pa.

Dailx People Conference on the street every Monday evening, S. P. m., at Daily I copie stamps may be the street of the st

quarters of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street, Rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room open every evening. Wage-workers welsome.

Section Hartfor, S. I., P., meets every Tuesday, S p. m., at S. I., P. Hall, 89 Main street.

S. T. & L. A., Local No. 307, me 2d and 4th Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome. BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Headquarters, No. 45 Elliot St., rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room. Open every evening. Wage workers wel-

BCANDINAVIAN SE. A SL.P. Se I meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month 24 is subscription orders taken for the Socialist weekly. Arbitarys.

BCANDINAVIAN SECTION. BRAN meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month at in a.m., at Linnes Hall, 319 Atlantic sense, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY (LB). 14th Assembly District, Business and ing every Tuesday evening. 8 nm. in Club rooms, Southwest corner 11th size and First avenus. Pool Parlor open and First avenus. Pool Parlor open and Parl

BECTION PHILADE PHIA mess every second Sunday of the month, 230 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantowa Ave. BRANCH No. 1 medts every Tues

day evening same place LOCAL ALLIANCE 282 of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets ery second and fourth Friday of the month at S p. m. at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark, N. J.

street, Newark, N. J.

SECTION LOS ANKELES, L.P. Headcuarrers and free reading room, 2054, 56,
Main st. Public meetings every Sanday,
Sp. n., Forester Temple, 1204, W. First
atreet, corner Spring.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets on

every second Sunday of the month, at 230 P. M., at its headquarters, 1304 Germantown avenue. BRANCH No. 1 meets on every Tuesday evening at the same pla NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p.m., S.L.P. headquarters, 353 Grand av, Westville Br. meets every 3d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall Fisite's welcome, 438

Public Lectures in Buffalo.

The following lectures will be held every Monday, S p. m., under the auspices of the S. L. P., at International

spices of the S. L. P., at International Hall, 251 Genesee near Michigan street.

February 4.—"Trades Unions and Politics." R. Davidson.

February 11.—"The Class Struggle."—W. D. Stewart, I.—"Wages, Labor and Capital."—B. Reinstein.

February 25.—"Evolution of Society in the United States."—L. A. Armstrong, March 4.—"Can the Working Class Resist the Downward Tendency of its Condition under Capitalism?".—R. Davidson.

General discussion will follow all lectures. All readers of the daily or weekly PEOPILE are invited to attend and to bring friends along. Let everyone help to increase the attendance at these lectures and to make them a success.

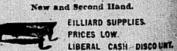
A Comrade Passes Beyond the Vell.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 24.—Section Newport-News, S. L. P. mourns the loss of one of its best members.

Walter Herman, machinist, who was the corresponding secretary of the Section, died at the home of his parents in Baltimore, on January 17.

L Go'dmann's Printing Office, Cor. New Chambers & William Sta., With Type Setting Machine

German and English BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES



F. Brunner & Son, 671-673 Communipew Av

JERSEY CITY, N. J.